### GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

To order, of the best fabrics in use. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make Shirts to order in eight

MEN'S FURNISHERS 67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

# Waldron, Niblock & Co., Coal Dealers,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR GENERAL

102 Washington-st.

# B. & O. R. R.,

Will Open June 21, 1875. JOHN DAILEY, Manager, Formerly of Glades Hotel, Oakland

### Lakeside House, MADISON, WIS.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.

National Line of Steamships.

rousers.

ake, particularly ing just south of Halsted, in the wood, are prepar of the people of bration was held. Smith occupied did duty as Seogoments was aptor a grand New ourth on July 5. of twenty gence. Straight J. A. Blaine, George J. Drake, J. itchell, L. W. Henry L. Kent, I. A. Woodbury, and P. B. Warner, or, and the meetout \$175. Advanced in immediately following subsport Frainty: me, and Mitthell, urhead, and F. K.

odall, and W. W.

re, Rent, Blains, Pierpout, Warner, e, Drake, and J.

eck, Knights, and Kent, and North-

of third engineer
ed on the folhips on Maple
site at avenue,
on Wentworth
o Sixty-seventh
hover street from
et, \$726; pips on
avenue to Arroid
n Aroold street,
street from Walit to horrow will
to horrow at 10 per consistence of the consi

### THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Dr. Stocking Preaches His Farewell Sermon.

A Summary of the Results of a Successful Pastorship.

The Rev. D. J. Burrell on Sensationalism in the Pulpit.

Three Grand Classes into Which the Evil Is Divided.

Baccalaureate Sermon of the President of the Chicago University.

The Last Services in Old Plymouth Church.

The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, who has recently stroit, preached his farewell sermon at the

come, as to a place where an extended the tides met, to cast the Gospel net into waters which promised a generous gathering in of souls to every faithful fisher. Ionic architecture had here its first glorious and graceful develop-

THE PROPERTY IN THE PROPERTY I

SENSATIONALISM IN THE PULPIT.

SENSATIONALISM IN THE COLUMN SERMON BY THE REV. D. J. BURRELL.

The Rev. D. J. Burrell, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets, presched the following in-

the sight of God.—II. Cor., sr.: 2.

It has always been the pleasure of God to bring about wonderful results from the most insignificant causes; perfecting His praise out of the mouths of babes and sucklings; choosing

the would reel up, and the trout would rush by, making the reel whiz, until at last it was myst close to land and he was about to seize then it made a sudden struggle, and was e. It was "not far," but it was not brought ely in. The Schiller was not far from shore, its wreck was "none the less terrible. It was many politicians had been reaching for ition all their lives, but had failed to get it. ey were not far off, but failed to reach. How we of our public men had sver died of that rible disease, worse than the small-pox, the sidential fever. But with the Christian re was a certain way provided. Jesus was gate; let them knock, and it would be opened, by need not remain "not far" from the Kingan of God, but iney might enter in through intercession of Christ.

This was the last service in that church. It had a happy history. The people who had it it, the South Church, had struggled and ored for t. On the 12th of September, 1869, he i preached at the dedication of this church, the summer of 1872 the Plymouth and South urches had united in it. One year age from t Saturday ground was broken for the new urch to which they were shout to remove.

CHURCH DEDICATION IN MILWAUREE.

Spenal Depaics to the Chicago Tribuna.

WAUKEE. June 27.—Spring Street Baptist
h was dedicated to-day. At the union
es, morning and evening, \$13,000 were
ibed, entirely closing the purchase funds
church.

OLUMBUR, O., June 27.—The congregation of First Prosbyterian Church of this city have ended a call to the Rev. F. B. Heberton, of with to recover their restor.

### CROPS AND 'HOPPERS.

NEBRASKA.

IN THE FIRST, AND DEVASTATED COUNTIES TO THE FIRST, AND DEVASTATED COUNTIES TO THE REPLANTED.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

NERRASEA CITY, June 20.—Since writing you ask, I have visited Pawnee, Johnson, and Otocolounties, Nebrasea. The crops in Pawnee are about one-third destroyed by grasshoppers, and this a half has been taken in Johnson. This is sbont one-third destroyed by grasscoppers, and rully a half has been taken in Johnson. This is the shire town of Otce, and has a population of nearly or quite 5,000 souls. From Tecumseh to Syracuse, a distance of 25 miles, I traveled in a buggy, and saw but few crops growing. Millions of 'hoppers filled the air, flying due northwest, and millions more covered the ground. In places they were so thick the buggy-wheels reushed hundreds of them, and they rose in clouds around us, annoying the horses and making them quite restless. I saw the 'hoppers at work in one place eating up everything green; but most of them seemed only resting on the earth, preparatory to a long flight. There were many young ones without wings, and I saw some that will take fully two weeks before they mature so they can fly. An examination of a large peach-or hard showed the trees were damaged so that most of them will die. The Oesge-orange hedges were also eaten up, and will have to be replanted. One farmer, who had ploweds ome land last fall, was stirring it, and, as he turned it over, exposed millions of of eggs. Soon after being turned up to the the sun, the

Soon after being turned up to the the sun, the oggs would crack open, and a healthy young hopper emerge from each. The farmer's neighbors remonstrated with him for plowing the land; but he said the 'hoppers would latch out any way, and all he would turn ap would not add much to the army in the field. The farmers were generally replanting, and making every effort to get seed. One old fellow said he was going to plant on until the middle of July, and trust to luck for a crop. A farmer said he had planted corn three times, and had it taken each time, but was going to plant again. The Nebraska State Aid and Relief Society, which had closed its labors and disbanded, has again been called together, and is pushing corn, polato, buckwhest, turnip, aquash, and other aseds into the devasted counties. When the farmers heard this Society was coming to their relief, it greatly encouraged them; and many who were holding off, having no way to get seed, have gone to work preparing their ground for a second planting. The Society last winter fed from 10.000 to 15.000 people; and last spring furnished seed to twenty-three counties. Not one of the counties devastated last year has been waten up this year, and the wise policy of rehave gone to work preparing their ground for a second planning. The Society last winter fed from 10,000 to 15,000 people; and last spring furnished seed to twenty-three counties. Not one of the counties devastated last year has been vaten up this year, and the wise policy frequenting them is now apparent to every one. Wen the Society closed its work, there was son, portion of the State appropriation to its credit particular, raised by the Rev. Messra. Frost and Thubles, he come in from the East. The Society was about a divide the Eastern money pro rata among the co-oties, and layse the State appropriation into the grassic pers were coming again, and they wisely held to the funds. They can, perhaps, rake up shool or \$7,000; and this, it is believed, will be sub-joint to furnish all the farmers in the ruined collation with a seed who are imable to buy it themselves. The people are opposed to calling on the East for any further aid, and the State Sheity has declared its intention not to send out sheightors, of allow any one to beg in its name. The Cauniess of Harlan, Furnas, Gasper, Red Willow, Lincoln, Dawson, Webster, Harvard, Sherman, Greeley, and Valley, were entirely eaten up by grasshoppers last year. Antelope, Nuckolla, Franklin, Kearney, Schuyler, and eight other counties, were partially destroyed. At one time, the hid Society were feeding 16,600 people in Nebrasks; and this spring they sowed one-third more grain in that region than they had in last year; and the valleys are testing with vegetables, and waying with crops. The work performed by the State Aid Society for the people of Nebrasks was snormous, and will never be known or appreciated outside of the State.

The inspection ordered by the Aid Society of the counties devastated this year has been complicted by Gran. Bristin, Superi itendent of Diestribution, and he has ordered supplies of seed, as follows: For Richardson County—1 car of seed-corn, 1 car of buckwheat, 1 barrel of turnip-seed, and 1 barrel of squash-seed; for the counties first, and re

## BEECHER.

Sabbath Passes, Brings No Sign from the Jury.

Judge Neilson and Messrs. Morris and Shearman Look for a Verdict.

The Affidavits on Which the Application to Reopen the Case Was Based.

Charges by Loander and Price of Criminal Acts Between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

Leys' Statement in Regard to Beecher's Purchase of Prussic Acid.

Mrs. Tilton's Sworn Statement in Reply to Loader and Price.

She Declares that Their Narrative Is Entirely False,

And Asserts Her | Absolute Innocence of Any Improper Conduct with Beecher.

Loader States that Mrs. Tilton's Denial of His Story Is Untrue.

And that He Saw More than Has Yet Appeared in the Papers.

Beecher's Address at the Last Plymouth-Church Prayer-Meeting.

He Says He Will Go On in His Work, and Hell and the Devil Shall Not Stop Him.

What Miss Augusta Moore, the Irrepressible Witness, Thought and Thinks of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton.

THE PENT-UP DOZEN.

THE PENT-UP DOZEN.

NO SIGNS OR MANIFESTATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, June 27.—Not a single incident today has served to break the monotony of the
long waiting for the verdict. The jury have
made no sign whatever, by request, for instruction or discharge, and their visible actions at the
windows have been so repeatedly misconstrued
that the most sensational reporter has abandoned the senseless work. Judge Neilson was in
yourt until 5 o'clock, and then left, directing that he be called up at 8 o'clock
to receive a verdict, but not to consider an application for discharge. After that hour he

recting that he be called up at 8 o'clock to receive a verdict, but not to consider an application for discharge. After that hour he would not attend to receive even a verdict. No word of any sort was received from the jury, and they retired to rest at the menal hour.

THE ONE MEN SICK.

Two maitresses have been provided for two jurors, who are unwell—Jeffreys, and Taylor, and some refpealments in the way of wine was sent them. Otherwise the monotony and discomfort of their enforced confinement have been unbroken. They will probably come voluntarily into Court to-morrow morning. It is generally accepted by the counsel on both sides, except Mr. Morris and Mr. Shearman, that an agreement is on of the question. Both declare that there will be an agreement, and each claims the verdict for his client. They are the most sanguine men to the case.

THE JUDGE HOPES FOR A VEEDICT.

Nevertheless, it is a singular fact that Judge Recient. They are the most sanguine men to the case.

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THE JUDGE HOPES FOR A VEEDICT.

Nevertheless, it is a singular fact that Judge will sand for them to singular fact that Judge to the case of the verdict of of

Attention and inquiry have already been directed to probable action by plaintiff or defendant in the event of a disagreement of the jury. Of course, the defendant can only move for a new trial, and, unless a very large majority of the jury should be against him, he is not likely to do so. In the event of a verdict against him, he will move for a new trial and carry to the will move for a new trial and carry to the highest court in the State. Mr. Morris, the attorney of Mr. Tilton, asserted on Saturday that, in the event of disagreement, a new trial would be brought, but the probability is that Mr. Tilton will insist that the indictment against him shall next be tried. There are two indictments are segment. Mr. Tilton and the other

him shall next be tried. There are two indictments,—one against Mr. Tilton and the other against Mr. Moulton,—which it rests with the District Attorney to push or to let rest when the present suit is ended.

THE LATEST BOMESHELLS.

Mesers Loader and Price, the new witnesses, will probably be indicted next month on Mrs. Tilton's complaint, and her testimony and that of Mr. Beecher, and their trials will be promptly urged, as the evidence which they offer is a new feature in the case. An effort was made to indict them last week. Mr. Shearman, who is conducting the matter, stated that notice was sont to Chief Clerk Faron, at the District Attorney's office, of the desire of Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher to enter complaint. Mr. Faron was absent from the city at the time, and his Deputy discharged the Grand Jury, either without knowing of the request, or in disregard of it. Mr. Shearman added that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton will go before the Grand Jury which assembles on July 6 and press the indictments.

AFFIDAVITS FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Theodore Tilion, So. 17s Livingsion street; that about a orlone on a day of said month and a year, which deponent saw the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher entering the frent door of said house, and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilion approach the said Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; that said Henry Ward Beecher; that said Henry Ward Beecher; that said Henry Ward Beecher and said Elizabeth R. Tilion must in the hall, a few pases from the parior door; that on messing, the said Beecher put his arm avoud the wash of said Elizabeth R. Tilion and drew her to hum, partly lifting up her body, as the same time hally her beech and she kissing him to these demonstrations of affection between said theecher and Elizabeth R. Tilion were very amoreus und extraordinary in so much us in a marked manner to streat deponent's attention; that after so meeting, said Beecher and Ars. Tilion, with his arm still about her waist, entered the front partice, through the door leading from the hall, then closing the door behind ithm; that while said demonstrations were passing between the said Beecher and Mrs. Tilion deponent directed the airchion of his fellow-workman to them; the name of said workman is John J. Fries; that a few moments after said Beecher and Mrs. Tilion had satered the parior and elecated the door early Price went down the stairs und through the hall-door, to get his hat and other timing, which were by the manuel-place in said parior, through the hall-door, to get his hat and other timing, which were by the manuel-place in said parior; that, having got said things, deponent quickly turned tocome out of said parior, and in a short time after deponent went into the message from the said foungs, with one hand upon it, deponent walked immediately into the hall, and soon left the house in company with said Price. Deponent new said Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilion at the time of than parior, that so a day which deponent cannot designate, in the most of Theodore Tilion may apply the affective the repaired her work in the said base the mid they may be the

APFIDAIT OF O'NORGE C. LEYS—THE FURCHASE OF POISON BY MI. BEECHER.

The following is the aflidavit of the druggist Leys:

City Court—Theodore Tihon vs. Henry Ward Beecher. City of Brooklyn. County of Kings, as—George C. Leys, being duly avora, says he is a druggist by profession, and resides and does business in the Village of Whitestone, L. L.; that for more than twenty years immediately preceding June, 1873, he resided and did business as a druggist in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of Chuton and Fulton eiteres; that ever since his residence in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of Chuton and Fulton eiteres; that ever since his residence in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of Chuton and Fulton eiteres; that ever since his residence in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of Chuton and Fulton eiteres; that ever since his residence in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of Chuton and Fulton eiteres; that ever since his residence in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of Chuton and Fulton eiteres; that ever since his residence in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of Chuton and Fulton eiteres; that ever since his residence in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of Chuton and Fulton eiteres, that ever since his residence in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of Chuton and Fulton eiteres; that ever since his residence in the City of Brooklyn, at the corner of the City Court of Brooklyn the save and the course of which seed he could be come the properties of the Richards and for ten years preceding January, 1873, deponent was a cutomer; that on the 18th day of May, 1871, and Beecher was a cutomer; that on the 18th day of May, 1871, and Beecher was countered; the course of which said conversation then and there occurred to between the subject of poisons and their effect upon the business and take endough the court of the Richards has in her possession, saying to said Beecher, that in decourse of which said conversation continued for some times of the Richards were not made under any compulsion or influence

AFTIDATE OF Thiolog va. Hunry ware and the control of the control

Bescher to enter complaint. Mr. Faron was absentifrom the city at the time, and his Deputy discharged the Grand Jury, either without knowing of the request, or in disregard of it. Mr. Shearman added that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Till ton will go before the Grand Jury which assenting any of the three mentits above mentits on July 6 and press the indictments.

AFFIDAVITS FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

I DUMENTS ON WHICH THE APPLICATION TO REJECT OF ANY MOVEMENT ANY DISCHARGE AND THE CAMP WAY BASED STATEMENTS FROM THE

the sequel to a violent quarrel between herself and her husband, in the course of which Miss Anthony had taken the defense of Mrs. Tilton against ner husband.

LOADER AGAIN. LOADER AGAIN.

NEW YORK, June 25.—70 the Editor of the Herald: I noticed in this morning's Herald Mrs. Tilton's denial of my statement. While I regret exceedingly that circumstances have compelled me to testify concerning matters injurious to her, I still, as a truthful man, must adhere to what I have stated—that I did assist in relaying carpets in her house in the fall of 1869, and saw what I have before described. I avoided mak-

who may seed to men that speed I shall one of the seed that the seed the seed the seed of the seed of

WASHINGTON.

Ir. Bristow Concerned About the Chicago Investigation of the Custom-House.

He Is Anxions that the Commission Shall Be Composed of Good Material.

Further Discovery of Crime in the Hou-ard University Management.

The State Department Moving into Its New Quarters.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

SECRETARY BRISTOW ON THE RUNICIPAL OF MISSION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has direct the following to the Superintendent of the Ocago Custom-House Building:

Washington, D. C., June 27,—7, S. Holman, Superindent Custom-House Building, Chicago: The Internation of the Department to goos all work on the Department to goos all work on

shoused in since of treather? Not other follows been as woman is these battings to place when the proper will be some of the prop

AT GREENOASTLE PA.
GREENCASTLE, PA., June 27.—The machine-shops and foundry of J. B. Crowell & Co. burned Saturday evening. Loss, \$60,000; lightly insured.

INDIANS, MINERS, ETC.
CREENANS, Wy., June 27.—Indian Inspects
Daniels arrived here to-day from the Red Cloud Agency, bringing with him the proper papers eigned by the Indians retinquishing their rights in Nebrasks. He feels certain that, if the Northern Indians agree, there will be no trouble in treating for the Elack Bills. He reports that he met a large number of miners between her and White River, en route to Custers Gently. S. Collins, Secretary of the Ricch Hills. Commission, reached here to-day, and leaves are the secretary to the Ricch Hills.

THE COU

Mishaps of the A

ruptcy

Judgments and A presentation of the A voluminous bill was file out Court, but spirited aw which Walter S. Babcock repetitions, a long, winded with the Apploby Manufacts asys that in December last who had been

who had been engaged in moldings and frames, difficulty, applied to

IVERSITY.

t the increase in the rate ered letters from 8 to 10 from the building occur partment, on Fourteenth ildling nearly completed has begun, and the Seothe new quarters by the

L ACADEMY.
LOCOSEFULLY PASSED THE EXLOCAL TO THE NEVAL ACADEMY
OWING: G. W. Brown, J.
t., and William M. GreR. Cockeles, of Illinois;
Godfrey, of Michigan; E.

SHEE. To the state of the state

Conew rday, and gave bonds for onis for trial on the charge

rested Press.]
F GOLD.
June 27.—The Secretary
directed the Assistantd States at New York to
on each Thursday dury. Total amount to be RES.

ICAGO.

12:20 o'clock yesterday
d by the bursting of a
cuse of Allen Clark, No.
aughter of the occupant
rying to put out the fire,
rty was nominal. The
from Box 526.

ORIA, ill.

A fire broke out is
aty, at 1 o'clock this
are buildings owned by
as stores, the dwelland May, the shoe-store
able. The stocks were
amaged condition. Lose,

APHIS.
27,—X. Behwartsenund tin warehouse, and tin warehouse, and the warehouse, and the state of the state o

IERS, ETC.
27.—Indian Inspector by from the Red Cloud him the proper papers inquisting their rights certain that, if the there will be no trouble Hills. He reports that it to Custor's Galding the Black Hills Company, and teaves for the

THE COURTS.

Mishaps of the Appleby Manufacturing Company.

Forcing Men into the Gulf of Bankruptcy.

Judgments and New Suils.

A DISSAMSPIED STOCKHOLDER.

A voluminous bill was filed Friday in the Circuit Court, but spirited away to be copied, in which Walter S. Babcock recites, with many repotitions, a long, winded story of his troubles with the Appleby Manufacturing Company. He says that in December last Richard B. Appleby, who had been engaged in the manufacture of moldings and frames, being in financial difficulty, applied to him for assistance. Appleby represented that he had a good business, a large amount of machinery and stock, and that he could get along and make a fortune if he could only get siong and make a fortune if he could only get \$20,000. He proposed to Babcock to form a joint stock company, the capital stock to be \$100,000, and to put in his stock and machinery

\$20,000. He proposed to Babcock to form a joint stock company, the capital stock to be \$100,000, and to put in his stock and machinery at \$0,000, the remaining \$40,000 to be owned by complainant and such others as he might constructed that the parties were not to be lisher for more than that smount. Applebysis to be lisher for more than that smount. Applebysis to be lisher for more than that smount. Applebysis to be lisher for more than that smount. Applebysis to be lisher for more than that smount. Applebysis to be lisher for more than that smount invested, and also agreed to transfer a certain portion of the stock beyond the \$40,000 to complainant so that he should have the absolute courted of the Company. Raboock then induced D. L. Hough, S. J. Hough, M. V. Nichols, and S. P. Wheeler to go in with him and contribute toward the \$20,000 wand formed, named the Appleby Manufacturing Company, which went into business. Hard 5 last part Appleby was middle President and Babcock Secretary.

Soon after it commenced business, trouble arose. Babcock claims he found out that Appleby, in making up the inventory-book, and interpolated another, which was fixed up for the occasion. Complainant also alleges that Appleby, instead pf finishing up his old contracts began to make new, thus entailing a large amount of expeuse on the Company. Means were then devised for the issue of a sock entiles, but Appleby refused to join, and claimed that he had not made the transfer as yet of the property owned by hira, and that he was entitled to \$70,000 of stock. He had been occupying Nos. 180 and 182 East Montoe street, and he proposed to lease these premises at \$6,000, but if a rate of \$10,000, acting in his capacity as President. Complainant charges that this smount is more than the premises are worth, and that the Directors not having approved the lease, it is not binding on the Company. A short time ago, Appleby, pretending to act under this lease, it is not binding on the Company. A short time ago, Appleby pretending to act under this

guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily in-jury, and was remanded for sentence.

Thursday will be sentence day in the Oriminal Court. One week from to-morrow Judge Far-well takes the bench and Judge Booth, goes to the Original Court.

JUDGE JARREON—No call.

JUDGE MOORE—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 846 and 2,511, and calendar Nos. 337 to 346.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 846 and 2,511, and calendar Nos. 337 to 346.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 846 and 2,511, and calendar Nos. 337 to 346.

JUDGE ROGERS—CHACKEN - JUDGE BLODGERY

-J. G. Smith va. Schureman & Hand Mantel Company, \$118.30.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—David E. Sprague

18. JUDGE GARE—Frank Blackman va. John Keller and Martin Keller, \$483.3.

Chacut Court—Confessions—Harry Lawrence

19. Patrick Carroll and John Geary, \$183.—S. J. Wakeman va. Ermat Interschence, \$170.—John Bigwalt va. Felix Schanz, \$381.65.

QUEEN MARY. Tennyson's Historical Drama.
Mr. Tennyson's latest work, haited in England,
we are told, with entifusiasm, is an historical
drama of the reign of Bloody Mary,—that short,
wretched reign of less than five years, fraught
with sorrow and disgrace to England, and with with sorrow and disgrace to England, and with sore angulah to the drue! Queen herself. The first act of the drams shows the feeling of the country among both people and nobles in regard to the Spanish marriage and the re-cetablish-ment of Catholicism. It has a short but admir-able scene between Cranmer and Peter Martyr, and a very spirited one in which Elizabeth gives proof of courage, a clear head, and a sharp wit, in conversation with Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, with Gardiner, the Bishop and Lord Chan-cellor, and with Lord Howard, to whom she says:

Where he was fullest: yet—to, write it down.

But the writing down was stopped by a summons to arm; and the set follows rapidly the events of that reckless insurrection, which for one minute shook the throne of Mary; but ended in sending its leaders to the Tower. Between the second and third acts the marriage of Mary and Philip takes place, and the set opens with a conversation between Sir Ralph Bagenhall and Sir Thomas Stafford, which is among the best scenes in the duam. Stafford is in disguise and in peril, but eager to learn all that he can of the marriage, and "to feel the pulse of England." Bagenhall, "a sad man and a serious." talks bitterly of the marriage, and of the cowardice and meanness of England:

We once had half of France, and burl'd our battles Into the heart of Spain; but England now

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE! MONTDAY. JUNE 28, 1878.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

AND WITH THE POPULA

AREA WITH THEM THE TOUTH AND THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

AND WITH THEM THE TOUTH AND THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

AND CHIEFS.

CARLE SCIUUE.

The STORY CHIEFS THE TOUTH AND THE STORY CHIEFS.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

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CARLE SCIUUE.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

AND CH

The state of the control of the cont

FOR SALE ON THE AVENUES SOUTH

Gios.

I OB SALE. ON THRMS BQUAL TO RENT, A NEW A-room house, with lot, for \$3.30; only \$5 blocks east of Contral Park. Inquirs on the premises or at office. Room 5, 168 East Madison st. E. C. STOME.

FOR SALE. AT A BARGAIN, LOT NEAE UNION Park. Parties synshing to build, no money required down. Address J.W., Tribuns office. Gown. Address J.W., Tribune office.

FOR SALE:—A BARC AIN—THE THREE-STOR fifth of the basemoni martie front house No. 25 Twent fifther. with check harm, all modern improvement splending the cold very check for cash. C. H. & G. C. WALE SR. 18 Chamber of Commerces.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; \$15 door and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot; projecty shown free. Cheapes property in market, Aho Genoce bot at same forms and prices. IRA BROWN, 12 Lassalle-st., Room 4. 10B SALE—TWO NEW FRAME HOUSES, ABOUT I mished, with 50 or 100 feet of ground sach, on monthly Room L.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINDDALE—
Houses and lots at prior and terms to suit anybody.
The finest property and been bargains of any suburb of Onicago. S. B. BOWLES, in. Dearbornes.

FOR SALE—SUBURBA LANDS, WITH OR without buildings in tracts of 1 to 80 acres, near Chicago, at a bargain. G. C. WHIPPLE, 128 Clark et.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE OR EXCHANGE GRIFFIN & LEWIS Room ? Major Block, corner of Laxalle and Madison, astwe a large number of improved farms, also tagin oved lands in Central Illinois and lows, to sell at low cose and on easy terms of payment, or to exphane

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-NEW HANDSOME OCTAGON STONE fronts and brok dwellings, West Side: first-plane neighborhood change to good tenants. S. S. HAYSS, 7 Metropolitan Bloom.

TO RENT-NEW DWELLING, S. ROOMS, NRAE Milwankee and North-ava., \$17 a month. Paris Glove Store, 94 State-st.

Thouse, northwest corner Ashlandar. and Jackson-st. TO RENT.—THE TERRE—STORY MARRIE PRON Thouse No. 538 South State-st., will be rested chose either the whole or part thereof, to a good tenant. App to SUERADEE BROS., of Matison-st.

to SUHRADER BROS., of Madison et.

TO RENT-COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST Briest, near Robey, or will sell to T ON WEST Briest, near Robey, or will sell on easy mouthly payments. ARZA ORANS, & Clicket.

TO RENT-BI NORTHAY., NRAR LA SALLE-ST. brick house in parfect order, 16 rooms, cheep to good senant. Key at 61s North Well-st. W. C. DOW. 18 Tribune Building.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE—AN UNUSUAL chance for a family with no children to rent a two-story and basement marble front house, well and completely famished, insuling piane, in one of the best city nighborhoods, near horse and steam cars; price, 878 per manch. Inquire or address, for one week, TURNER & BOND, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS TO RENT ME EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSE st.—Back parior, with or without library-room at achede, untrustated; private family. References required TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITT or without board, kingsbury Block, Handelphest, hear Clark. Apply at Room 30. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AND TWO NICE front rooms for gentlemen. No. 121 South Haisted st., near VanBures. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c.

TO RENT-ON WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER OF JAncols, two first-class stores and bassments. Inquire of JUHN SULTION, No. 128 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORES DE AND 22 WEST MADISON-st., together or separate. Al location; how rest to good tenant. COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 126 West Madison-st. Madisconet.
TO RENT. STORE OORNER GREEN AND MADIson-sia; size Ski70; frat-class location for thats and
caps or drug business. OOLE, NEWELL & MOSHER,
188 West Madiscon-st.
TO RENT. STORES ito AND im RANDOLPH-ST.,
near Dearborn, each 20100, or as a double store if desired. W. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.
TO RENT. STORES IN THE NEW COMMISSION
TO Market, No. 201 Jackson-st. Apply 18 Chamber of
Commerces.

Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-DOCK, IN FRET FRONT, ON SOUTH C. Renth hear Folket, in good order. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room H'Chamber of Commerce. DATISUS & WELCH, 143 LeSalicat.

South Side.

374 SOUTH STATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR of plane and bath; day board, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plane and bath; day board, \$4. 470 WABASH-AV. - BOARD, WITH ROOMS;

470 also day-board.

GIRLS CAN BE ACOOMMODATED WITH ROOMS of and board at Giris Home, sift wabash-sv. Istelligence office stashed.

North Side.

244 INDIANA-ST.—ONE LANGE FRONT ROOM with board. All modern insprovements.

NORTH SIDE.—WANTED TO RENT. 2 OR 3 receme well located, south of Division and west of Wells-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished, by gentleman and wife only. Address VB, Tesland of the Control of the Cont

TO EXCHANGE TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Michigan-av, \$12,000 clear, for two houses on West-Side. A house and lot or a flat on Frainte-av., for a house and lot or a lot near in Engineered. Lots on Western-av. and Huron-at. for a lot on histored, in wiching of thirty-fourth-at.; 12 Acres of Wilmington easl and farm hand, clear, for Chicago property. W. S. MILLS, 167 Hathonosic., Recomb.

TO EXCHANGE—D ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON Heights, near depot and car-shape of Ci., D. & V. Railroad, Good chance for subdivision. Will archange for clear house and lot and some east. Apply to E. S. DREYRE, 12 Dearborn-at.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE South and North Sides; also a fine bustness block, worth \$78,400; can make up a trade from \$4,000 to \$15,000; want farms or clear city, or any good real estate in Hilhods, J. L. MCKERVER, So. 14 Westingstoness, Room 13.

Room It.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL NEW STORES AND residences on Archur-av., corner Twenty-third-st., will be put in at cash value for property, unincombered, is Unleage or Illinois. J. L. McKERVER, E. Weshington-st., Room IS.

WANTED—STOCK OF DRY GOLDS FOR CITY property and pact cash, or South Chicago lote at the new rolling mills. Call at #1 State-st.

remove from the city being the only reason for milling. Apply on the premises. MI Thirty-dratest.

DEUG. STORR. POR SALE—ONE OF THE REST. Draying and well located, corner of Lincoln and Webster-ways.

FOR SALE—FURNITURS AND FIXTURES OF 15 recome, in business centre, full of good-paying tensals. Observed rest is the dig. Owner going awardinges. A new and valuable paper-mill, including land, dwelling-houses, water-power, steam regime, rotary builty, dwelling-houses, water-power, steam regime, rotary builts, dwelling received resolves for the contract of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant resource of the constant resource for stilling. Addition E. P. HURBARD, Pow-to-dies Box 201, New Haven, Coun.

A CHANGE TO GET A BARGAIN IN A FINE A parie sail.—A brand new \$150 walms and Terry parier sail.—I brand new \$150 walms and Terry parier sail.—I pieces for \$61. An otegant walmet parior suit, inhale french walms, corered with the brown Terry, arismon puting, retail price \$150—for \$75. A very rich and elegant walmst parier sail, single saved and polished, covered with splendid at brocade, entirely new, cost \$100—for tale at \$150. Goods warranted in every respect. Residence \$75 Wabash-av.

NEW AND SECOND-BAND FURNITIER BOUGHT and sold; highest price paid for old electhes and surpets at \$46 Cottage Grove-av.

DARTHER WANTED WIFH FROM \$5,000 TO \$6,000 To \$ DIVORCES.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Employment Aremotes.

AD - AP RAILROAD LABORERS - THE cast ware paid free fars, and Company were am hands.

R. F. CHRISTLAN, I sould clark. ales, is farm hands.

sh. Room i, upwisters.

W ANTED-MONDAY, MEN FOR BAILROADS,

Tarms, saw mills: one boarding-boat and one foreman. 385 South Water-st. HAIGHT & BROWN. W ANTED THIRTY RAILMOAD LABORERS AND boarding bons, without fail to go but unday; fro-fare; 30 for aswentil and farm. E. A. ANGELL, in South Water-st.

Minalianeous.

Wanted Street Salesmen and Canvasswe are to know that they can save money by getting their supplies of a direct. Give ma call and we will show you the largest stock of chromon psedies, and norsities in the United States. General agents and canvasses proppily supplied; catalogue free on application. U. M. Linighton, Mi States, Chicago.

Wanted—A PIRST-CLASS SHIRT-GUTTER TO take charge of my shirt department; can who can take a small interest preferred. Must be said to cap take a small interest preferred. Must be said to cap take a small preferred to the said to cap take a small preferred to the said to cap take a small preferred to the said to cap take a small preferred to the said to cap take a small preferred to the said to cap take a small preferred to the said to cap take a small preferred to the said to cap the sa from messaure and fit. Address Davensert Shirt Factory, BB Petry, -8t., Davensport, Is.

W ANTED—MEN AND BOYS TO SELL THE control of the contential gun, "the pactor madeh toy pistol. Now is contential gun," the pactor madeh toy pistol. Now is content of make big money on the greatest thin of July never the content of th

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWENTY BUTTON hole makers at WILSON BROS., 67 Washington

Employment Agencies.

WANTED GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private faulties, hotals, laundries, city and county; at ARS. DUSKE's fice, 30 Milwackso-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-- MALE. Southeopers, Clerks, &c.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF
experience, honesty, and integrity as bookkeeper
or assistant brokkeeper in same respectable business;
wholesale or office studiess preferred. Safary not so
much of an object as a good situation. Address V M.
Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE

National STUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED STUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED STUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED Call at 16 Wabach-ar.

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STUATIONS WANTED-I HAVE to FIRST-CLASS girls waiting for cituations for hotel, realaurant, or private families, at Star Intelligence Office, 15 West Stonce-a. Monros-4.

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good Scandinarian and German belp can be supplied
at MRS, DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATE rais, and mortgages bought and sold. INAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fighter. ORE ENSEAUM & DO., 110 FUREAR.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES IN amounts of \$100 to \$500. STATE STREET SAVINGS BANK, 168 State-sts. Palmer House.

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MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE TO RENT-OALYARD. CENTRALLY LOCATED, 1 with good railroad connections; rent low to good party of the good railroad connections; rent low to good party of the good railroad connections; rent low to good party of the good railroad connections; rent low to good party of the good railroad connections; rent low to good party of the good railroad rai

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTOR & CO., IM RAST WASHINGtomat, have aske of threes, earlings, and Status,
Tendage, Thurday, and Satardays, is if a in
Ample three given to test all houses and under variance.

At # AND 29 SOUTH CLINTON-ST., A LARGE
A stock of family carriagns, baggies, bhastons, sideseats, side, ab prices to quit the times. H. B. Hill.

At the Central Repository, Monroel,
st., opposite Falmer House, all the styles of
carriages, buggies and phastons allow prices. U. L.
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DWARDS CARRIAGE EMPURIUM, 20 WA.
Bastlaw, is where you can gue tax beet bargains in
three-spring phastons and all other carriages.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD
horse, a good Concord buggy as good as new. Inquire at 18 Dixon st., hear Milwanke-av, and Division-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF CROSS MATCHED
Therees, black and dark room; good readsters; weight
105 each. Call at 46 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS, TENTS—ALL

DOR BALE—OR HIRE—TENTS, TENTS—ALL

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS, TENTS ALL
Linds and sizes, new and second-handed, with "unp
equipages of meet imperved kinds. Apply at Governman Good Depot, 105 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE,
I a cannon B-pounder, manufact with timber complete,
and the control of the

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLIAN EOUS.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNTY for readers can do so in the best and chapses manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Auphy is A. N. KELLOGG, 70 Jackson et.

A LL CASH FAID FOR CAST-OFF GLOTHING AND miscellaneous good of any kind by sweding a leiter to JONAS GRIDER, 520 Spanset.

D RECHERG'S VERDIOT WILL HOT HINDER THE papid sales produced by the late decline in priors at the Paris Glove Store, M State-ss.

WHE PURCHASE JUDGMENTS, NOTES, AQuestion of the County which you cannot collect, or we collect them for a precentage, Ne expense to you- Il years as persence.

BPARE 3 CO., 144 L48silla-st., Room 35.

SINGER OFFICE SE WEST MADISON-ST., CORser dress at Mechines and contact and

TOURD—A STRAY COW CAN BE FOUND AT Mr. Spanghion's, on the surser of Fifty-eighthest, and indiamese, The owner can have her by paying the costs.

I OST. THE PARTIES HAVING IN POSSESSION A L book of collection will please revers its to J. F. Annots, 15 West Jackscopes, I receive reversity to J. F. Annots, 15 West Jackscopes, I receive reversity to quantime saised. DETECTIVE.

STOLEN — PROM MY PASTUME AT MORGAN SPARK, on Thursday right, func it, a large dark her house; black legs, mante and sail; left hind feet, dark her house; black legs is the four with a around head of the suppring. A liberal reward will be paid for house of third.

H. BECKWITH, 3 Rest Morgan of

MUSICAL

A BRANDANW AND MAGNIFICENT 9700 PL.

A BRANDANW AND MAGNIFICENT 9700 PL.

A conferte, with all labout improvements, Agraffa, the state of the state, for each with state and and seven, for each with state and seven, for 250 WILL BUY A GOOD SROOND-HAND PIANO, with state of the state

MACHINERY.

ADELPHI THRATRE-Dearborn street, corner Mon

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street. Dearborn and State. Engagement of the lifth Avenue Theatre Company. "Women of BUSINESS NOTICES

FOR TWELVE YEARS THE SUPERIORITY OF Laird's Bloom of Youth" Le all other beautifiers has been admitted, and since the decision of the Board of Health it has been recognized as the only harmless comments. Soid by all druggists.

### The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 28, 1875.

The rate on registered letters has been i creased by Postmaster-General Jewell from 8 to 10 cents, because the former rate did not

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed by Secretary Brisrow to sell \$1,000,000 in gold coin on each Thursday in July, or \$5,000,000 in all.

There is more truth than irony or exagger tion in the "Sermon to Bummers," preached to a large congregation through the columns of The Tribune this morning. The writer has only anticipated by a few years the con-dition which will soon be reached at Chicago's present rate of progress in that direc-

The Chicago adventures of a Philadelphia Alderman suggest the establishment at the Centennial Exposition of a Bunko Department, wherein the noble science may be illustrated in all its peculiar ramifications, to the edification and warning of the guileless Quakers. By application to the Hon. MINE McDonald, of this city, the Centennial Com-

ing opposite sides of the case, are the only members of the counsel who anticipate an agreement by the jury in the BERCHER case. Eacl is confident of a verdict for his own dient. Judge NEILSON, it is said, also exper is a verdict, but does not say for which side. Two of the jurors have been taken ill in consequence of their compulsory confine-ment, and mattresses, wine, and other unju-dicial luxuries have been sent into the con-

Oshkosh is rapidly recovering from the eflects of her terrible experience with the fire lend. An enthusiastic correspondent writes of the extraordinary evidences of recupera-tion everywhere visible in the burnt-out city, which is verily a young Chicago in point of energy and pluck, and in the confidence in her future entertained by her citizens. The calamity is turning into an ultimate advantage by the generally improved character of the in. The Club which he had organized to ex-rebuilding, which is largely of brick, where pound and illustrate the Democratic gospel. wooden structures stood before, thus greatly beautifying the city, besides affording a guarantee against future destruction by fire.

Secretary Bristow, in his letter of instructions to Superintendent HOLMAN, states that the decision is final to stop all work on the Custom-House and turn the matter over Congress, but he directs that all possible fa-cilities be afforded to the Board of Architects appointed by the City of Chicago to make further investigations or tests. The Secretary is evidently anxious that the examination shall be thorough, and that it shall be conducted by gentlemen whose competency and fairness shall be unquestioned. So far from resenting the action of the Mayor and Common Council as an impertinence, Gen. Farstow is only too well pleased at the opportunity it furnishes for added information upon a subject of such consequence to the people of Chicago. appointed by the City of Chicago to make people of Chicago.

Some American speculators have under-taken to build a railroad for the Mexicans from the City of Mexico to a point on the from the City of Mexico to a point on the Rio Brisvo del Norte, there to connect with the International Railroad which is to be built from the border to Austin, Tex. It is a big project, and, if ever carried out, will be materially beneficial to Texas and Mexico. The projectors have been successful in securing a concession from the Mexican Government, which gives them \$15,288 per mile, payable, out of 25 per cent of the import Company is also to be exempted from taxation for fifty years, and everything required for Company has undertaken to complete the road within rine years. The value of these concessions is considerably lessened by the instability of Mexican Governments and Mexican promises. There may be a dozen revo-

ican promises. There may be a dozen revolutions in the country before the expiration of the nine years, and we very much fear that the projectors of the road will find it difficult to borrow money on their concession under these dangers. The road will be cheap to 'Mexico, even at the price paid in concessions, if it shall ever be completed.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger Saturday. Mess pork was sotive, and 20@25c per 100 hs higher, closing at \$19.25 cash, and \$19.42j for August. Lard was quiet and 15@20c per 100 hs higher, elosing at \$18.25 cash, and \$13.45 for August. Messa were in better demand and so

market was depressed. Sales at \$6.50@7.30. Cattle were dull and weak, closing a shade lower. Sheep were nominal, the receipts eing limited to 250 head.

the Epiphany, yesterday preached his fare-well sermon prior to departing to assume an-other charge. The congregation of Plymouth Church took leave of their old edifice, Dr. BARTLETT preaching a sermon suitable to the occasion, and will hereafter be found in their new and beautiful church corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Pulpit sensationalism was the theme of the Rev. D. J. BURRELL, of Westminster Presbyterian Church, who finds much to condemn in the owing tendency toward what he is pleased call the introduction into the alpit of slang, irreverence, and low comedy for the purpose merely of catching and hold-ing fora short time the attention of the world's people. At the Chicago University, the President, Dr. Moss, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. All these occurrences are duly chronicled in this issue. THE JEFFERSONIAN FAILURE.

going to "the demnition bow-wows." Like the new Custom-House, the mortar is bad. The cracks are increasing, the stones are peeling, and scarcely any two of them are alike. The Jeffersonians came into existence as a high-toned organization; the Cosmopolitans as a low-toned one. The Jeffersoni to wear swallow-tails and pearl-colored kids, drink nothing more plebeian than Roederer, and indulge in ruffled skirts; the Cosmopolitans resolved to strut in shirt-sleeves and blouses, drink straight whisky, and never outrage their constituency by appearing in public with clean shirts. The Jeffersonian were cream-laid, hot-pressed, tinted and gilt-edged, tied up with blue ribbon; the Cosmopolitans, stout wrapping-paper tied up with a tow string. The Jeffersonians started busi-ness with a few dozen A No. 1 gentlemen; the Cosmopolitans with a few thousand bummers, ballot-box stuffers, and ward bruisers, who would consider it an insult to be stigmatized as "gentlemen," and look upon it as a matter of special pride to be regarded as "boys." At the last meeting of the Jeffersonians, it was evident enough they had come to the conclusion that their extreme respectability was a burden,—a mill-stone about their necks that was weighing them down, and that the Democratic party had no use for a few dozen A No. 1 gentlemen with swallow-tails and gilt edges, however rock-buttressed they might be, or tenacious in preserving the old Democratic landmarks. They saw that they were beaten by the Cosmopolitans, and that not a swallow-tail would get into office or have any influence, unles they mixed their fine clay with some of the common mud. They must rub off some of their gilt and adopt plain finish, and their foaming Roederer must be mixed half and half with Sour Mash. It is due to them to say that they came brave ly up to the rack, regardless of the question of fodder. They consorted with the Cosmo-

ent of the smells of Bridgeport and Halsted street. The foul admixture began to work a once. Judge MILLER, who went into the Jeffersonian movement with all the ardor of a youthful reformer to restore the Democratic landmarks and bring about the political Milennium, couldn't understand it, and his swallow-tails stuck out straight with horror when he saw the company he was to restore its ancient glories, and to purify the political atmosphere of all its foul mias-mas, was actually itching for the offices and spoils before it was fairly in working order. it was thirsting and hungering after the lesh-pots. And so Judge MILLER declined o serve. There are other swallow-tails who will follow his example. Messrs. TRUMBULL, McCornice, Winston, and Otis cannot stomach the Cosmopolitans any length of time, and Mr. Howne, who has jumped into the Presidential chair with his impulsiveness, will think less and less of hi new associates as he becomes better acquaint.
ed with them, and will speedily make a va-

politans, and transferred thirty or forty of

the choicest bummers, office-seekers, and tax-

eaters to the Committee of Seventy. It was a fatal mistake. The sweet-scented Jeffer-

conians were contaminated with the vile Cos-

nopolitan odors, and their salons were redo

cancy by jumping out as impulsively as he jumped in. spectability, but they are now essentially Cosmopolitan. They will fail to effect any substantial reforms; they are neither one thing nor another. They are not all bummers and ballot-box stuffers, nor are they all patriots and high-toned citizens. They are a partness and night-toned ditizens. They are a mixture of good and evil, with the evil pre-dominating. After stooping to admit a batch of Cosmopolitans and to whitewashed Com-munists, after embracing a ballot-box stuffer with one arm and young Hoffman, the Commune orator, with the other, little remains that the Jeffersonians can accomplish. After indorsing the leaders of a few more rascalities, and after a few more of the respectable Jeffersonians have become disgusted and quit, the whole organization will be swal-lowed up by the Cosmopolitans, and that will be an end of it. The handful of ex-Republicans in the Club will be glad to come back to their own party

will be glad to come back to their own party when they find a repudiation platform next year staring them in the face.

With the disappearance of the Jeffersonian Club will disappear its principles also. Two-thirds of the Cosmopolitans cannot understand the Jeffersonian doctrines, and, if they could, they would not subscribe to or practice them. Not one Cosmopolitan in twenty could be induced to wear a clean shirt and go to work restoring Democratic landmarks and purifying political parties. It is not their line of business. The swallow-tailed gentlemen are to be commiserated that they are going to the dogs so soon, and that the Cosmopolitans have rubbed off all their gilt before the multiple has had an emportunity to Cosmopolitans have rubbed off all their gilt before the public has had an opportunity to catch the first glitter of its sheen

In the summer of 1873, a boy named Porréz, living in Lewis County, N. Y., suddenly
disappeared. All search for him proved in
vain. In the fall of 1874, a lad named Gans.
sex, the son of a neighbor of the Portess,
confessed to a playmate, Patrick Narsey,
that he had shot and killed young Portes,
and that his (Garner's) father had afterwards hid the body. Narsey swore to this
confession, which has since been shown to
be a complete lie. When it was first made
public, however, its truth was naturally unquestioned. It created a great sonsation.
The Uties Heruld of Dec. 5 published the
following dispatch from its correspondent at stertown, N. Y. 1

the Porrer boy, who has been missing over a year and that Ganzer's father took the body the same night and carried it off. It is known that a shot was heard and that Ganzer was seen early the next morning re-

Two days afterwards, the Herald made some editorial reference to the case, in which ad been made, and said that the "GANZEYS names were "connected with the affair when the boy disappeared." The truth of the lat-ter statement is not, we believe, questioned. The editor of the Herald afterwards declined to state that the confession was false, simply because GAENSEY told him so, but of fered to print anything the latter might choose to write over his own signa-ture. Thereupon, the paper was sued for libel. On the trial, the publication of the original dispatch, without malice, as a piece of current news, was proved. So was the existence of general reports that the confes-sion had been made. But when the defendants tried to show that the confession had ctually been made, and offered in evider of this the testimony of PATRICK NAPREY, hi brother, and three other persons, the Court, in violation of right and justice, ruled all this out! The Herald was not even suffered to plead it in mitigation of damages. The jury was instructed that the evidence admitted showed technical libel, but not expres palice. It was therefore obliged to find Herald guilty. Mr. Garnsey was awarded 6 cents damages. This may have been "good law," but it was exceedingly bad comm

DECLINE OF AN EMPIRE Never since the fall of the Persian and oman Empires has any great nation been reduced to so supine and humiliating a condition as the United Kingdom of England (reland, and Scotland to-day, if the sta nents of an article in the last number of the Fortnightly Review are to be credited. refer to a paper entitled "What Could Great Britain] Have Done for France Belgium?"—presumably from the pen of John Morrey, the editor of the Fortnightly. It assumes, with good reason, that the atti-tude of Germany toward France and Belgium was positively hostile in the recent complitions, and that there was something more be hind it than the shrieks of a priest, the ser ational articles of a newspaper correspond ent, or the drunken boasts of a Flemish tinker. There is no question but Germany has an ambition to become a maritime power. The most effectual way of achieving this position is the annexation of so much of the northern part of Belgium as would take in the strongly fortified port of Antwerp and the navigable River Scheldt. Antwerp is the best harbo for naval and commercial purposes between Cadız and Copenhagen. It is directly east of London, and steamers drawing 26 feet of water can float up to its wharves and docks. The essession of Antwerp by the German Em pire would soon lead to an enormous ncrease of the German navy, as well foreign commerce. This important acquisi-tion would naturally be followed by that of Holland and Denmark, and, as a result of the change, France would be paralyzed and the commerce of Great Britain threatened. The River Scheldt, in the hands of a great power like Germany, would become more important than the Thames, and, with Antwerp in an impregnable condition, would command the

ovements of Great Britain. The threatened annihilation of Belgium neutral, inoffensive, and helpless nation by itself, is unquestionably a thrust at Bri ain's greatness. Now, conceding that it was made, and, though withdrawn for the time being, may be made at any time again in what position is Great Britain to meet it? This is the question discussed by the Fortnightly, and its conclusions are of the most startling nature. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, recently spoke of being able to get together for immediate ser-vice about 40,000 effectives; the Fortnightly ssumes that this is the limit of Great Brit ain's prowess. It holds that, whether Germany should first attack France or march diectly into Belgium, the result would be the ame,—the success of the German arms, and the impotency of Great Britain to defend its own interests. "In short," it concludes, "if we examine fairly the means at our present we examine fairly the means at our present disposal in money, in naval strength, in land forces, we must admit that if Germany should return suddenly to the policy threatened three weeks since, England could do nothing for France or Belgium."

To fully appreciate the humiliation which

attaches to such a confession of national impotency, let us suppose that Canada were a free, independent, and friendly nation, whose protection from invasion was necessary for the preservation of the integrity and com-merce of the United States. Then suppose that some great power—say Germany—were to organize an army to seize Canada and possess itself of Montreal, Quebec, and other Canadian ports, with the purpose of undermining our commerce and threatening the very existence of our Government. If, in that case, we should proclaim to the world that all our available resources for resistance and defense were limited to 50,000
"effectives," we should be in the same lamentable condition relatively as that which the Fortnightly confesses as regards Great Britain. Great Britain has a population of 32,000,000 people. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion the total white population of this country did not exceed 29,000,000. North and South. Taking the last three years of the War, the North had over 1,000,000 of men under arms constantly on a population of 20,000,000, and the South half as many mere on a population of 9,000,000. During this time there was a practical loss of 500,000 a year in killed, sick, wounded, and prisoners, but the average of 1,500,000 effectives in the field was fully kept up. And now the great, wealthy British

sistance and defense were ilmited to 50,000 trade, a that the same lamentable condition relatively as that the failure was in the failure was in the failure property. The first failure was in the fast India business and the next in South American ventures; these carried down a number of houses whose failure led to the discomfiture of the Abedare Iron Manufacturing Company and its dependents. The suspensions since the 1st of June have been rapid, and for large sums; but, however disastrous to individuals, they have had no effect on the general strength of the British system of trade, credit, and capital.

The failures were of houses dealing in the redits and securities representing specular tredits and securities representing spec sistance and defense were limited to 50,000 np. And now the great, wealthy British Empire, with 32,000,000 of home population, is made to confess that it could not defend its most cherished interests, and could not oppose an actual invasion of its commerce,

grace upon the Anglo-Saxon race. An over-fed aristocracy, weakened by several genera-tions of luxurious indulgence, leans upon an ready to fall when their support is taken from them. Whether they turn to the agricultural laborers of England and Scotland, or the disaffected peasantry of Ireland they find an absence of that devotion and pe triotism which alone can rescue a nat means, if it means anything. The confession comes from British sources, and to us seems perfectly incredible. If the *Fortnightly* had declared that Great Britain could only land 400,000 effectives in Belgium we should feel surprised at the sion; but 40,000 can only inspire content If it really be true that the English will longer volunteer to fight, and that the Gov-ernment dare not enforce a draft, then the Empire of Britannia is far gone in decadence, and ere long will occupy the rank of Spain as a military power. To hold the position she has long claimed in Europe, her Cabinets should be in position to say to Germany that in defense of any question which affected the honor or existence of Great Britain they were willing and able to put half a million of "effectives" in Belgium of as good blood and steadfast courage as the red-coats who stood their ground at Waterloo. The United States could say that to BISMACK, and, if he was not impressed thereat, our Cabinet could safely inform him that the number of effectives could easily be doubled on short notice

ASPHALT PAVEMENTS AGAIN. It seems that the new mania for asphalt pavements has now reached the Common Council, and some of the Aldermen, without any information about the matter, have suddenly become convinced that the street pavement of the future is to be of "pure asphalt, and that it is vital to the interests of Chicagthat the streets shall resound with the tram; of our horses' feet on the deposits from the mountains of Switzerland, or something that shall pass for it. This is the first intimation that there may be a job in asphalt; Aldermanie partisanship of any particular form of pavement is pretty sure to emanate from the ntractors who want to lay it.

Before those who are so anxious that the costly asphalt pavement shall be adopted for the streets of Chicago make any extensive experiments in this direction, we advise them to try Lemont flagstones laid about as they are now used for sidewalks. With a streetpavement made of our limestone, eight or ten inches thick, and planed off smoothly on the face or upper side, they can form a very good idea of the hard kind of asphalt pave nents laid to some extent in Lon don and Paris. We do not mean that the stone shall be laid in block form, like the Belgian pavement, which gives the horses' feet a hold in the interstices. but flat flagstones that shall furnish a smooth polished, and hard surface. With such a pavement our patriotic Aldermen will have fair sample of the "pure asphalt" which they are now beginning to advocate. If the horses would slip on the flagstones, then they would also slip on the asphalt; if the flagstones were found too hard, then the asphalt would be too hard; if the flagstones were too noisy, then the asphalt would be too noisy. The experiment with the flagstones may be made at very much smaller cost than with asphalt, and with better results in either ease; for, if they answer the demand, we have them close at hand, and, if they fail, we need not go to Europe for asphalt. We believe that such a flagstone pavement will last longer than any asphalt that can be put down.

There is another view of this matter. Un-

so desirable (which it is not), it remains to material. We should be slow to abandon the wooden block pavement. It is conceded to be the handsomest and pleasantest street pavement in the world, and the only practical objection urged against it is, that it perishes or wears out too quickly. This objection has already been overcome to a large extent by the decrease in the cost of constructing it; it may be overcome still further, we believe, by laying the white-oak blocks. But if there is any determined effort to try asphalt, let it be tried by proxy in the substitution of Lemont flagstones, which will furnish a counterpart thereof at less than half the cost, and enable the public to judge

since the 1st of June, have illustrated the general strength of the British system of trade, credit, and capital.

typ. And now the great, wealthy British Empire, with \$2,000,000 of home population, is made to confess that it could not defend to the confess that it could not defend to the confess that it could not defend to the persons and actual invasion of its commerce, power, and position as a nation with more than "40,000 effectives." Why, the State of Illinois alone kept up 100,000 men in the field for more than three years of bloody fighting. The City of Chicago alone would send more than 40,000 men to the front under such currentstances as the English magazine states. Wind does it mean?

It must mean that the British Government can no longer rely upon the patriotism of its people. It must mean that the British Government can no longer rely upon the patriotism of its banks, and thus the disaster was curried into every branch of trade and production. That the effect was that a once-powerful people, that extended its authority into all quarters of the globe and defended it against every suspicion of a threat and every breath of contempt, has fallen into an imbedile and obese cordition of ease and wealth, which from even the instinct of self-preservation would fail to arouse it. It is a confession that reflects disconting the insubstantial and fraudulent from the real and the honest, so I would be a sounced to the persons and the whole commerce of the country that the effect was carried into every branch of trade and production. That the effect was so general and wide-spread is evidence of how deeply trade was dependent upon and mixed up with the whole commerce of the country that the beautiful production. The interest is that in England the effect of the failures in this country that the beautiful production. The production of a threat and every breath of contempt, has fallen into an imbedile and obese cordition of ease and wealth, which from even the instinct of self-preservation would fail to a sounce it. It is a confession that reflects disby these failures has been as extensive as that

oration yet accomplished. The fact was whole business of the United States rested upon a system of fictitious value,—a value that fluctuated with every wind; that rushed up or fell down upon every rumor, no matte how baseless. At one day the savings bank and the other banks would owe their depos and the other banks would owe their depositors say a thousand millions of dollars at the opening of the institutions. By moon their indebtedness would be increased to eleven hundred millions, and by 4 o'clock would close at eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars,—and these changes without the addition or withdrawal of a single dollar of deposits. The man who loaned money at sixty or ninety days did so taking the risk whether the money he got in return would be worth 10 per cent more or 10 per cent less than when he loaned it. So with the man who sold goods on credit and the man who bought on credit; it was a game of chance, a venture, a bet, whether the money, at the time of payment, would be worth more or less than then the credit was made. Manufacturers did business on the same basis. They box and sold on speculation; there was no fixed values to what they bought or sold; they did business like the man at the gambling-table, upon the probable chances. In this way val-ues became fictitious,—a large margin in prices and in interest being demanded to cover the possible fluctuations. When the panic of 1873 struck us, there was a collapse of the insubstantial into which so much money had been put. There was a rise in the value of money. Every man who had any money withdrew it from circulation, lest it might vanish with assets of the institu-tions which were involved in speculations.

We had nothing we could sell. We had

monopoly of money without any fixed value. We had a monopoly of the home market. That is, our manufacturers had their cotton and woolen goods, their carpets, iron, and steel, their leather, glass, and wooden wares their hardware, cutlery, paper, and buildin materials, all manufactured at inflated prices on inflated credits, and in immense quant ties. The collapse of speculation and fraudu-lent devices, and the loss of capital sunk forever in them, the want of confidence pro ducing a withdrawal of money, prac tically abolished the home market for all these goods. There were no pur chasers and no buyers. Money had rise in value, and money and not goods was for the time the staple article. Debts could no be paid without money, and debts were not paid. Had the United States at that time a market; had its immense surplus of manu-factured goods been produced upon a stand ard of real values; if that surplus of goods had been produced at a real instead of in flated and fictitious cost as represented b the money of civilized commerce, the Unite States might have shipped the entire stock to other markets and converted them. But the United States could not be thus relieved, like any other nation. We had no market beyond the boundaries of the United States. had a dishonest and fluctuating standard of values at home. We bought and sold with scales on which six, eight, ten, or twelv ounces counted a pound, and with yardstick whose length varied from day to day from twenty to thirty inches to the yard. We had been doing business outside of the standard regulations of commercial rectitude. We had no standing in any market. We counted our goods by fictitious numbers, measured then by fictitious yards, and weighed them by fic titious tons. We produced them at fictition costs, paid for them in paper representing fic titious sums, and could only sell them at prices so inflated as to appear fabulous to people dealing in real values, or at prices that involved ruin and bankruptcy.
Unable to sell, we kept the surplus stock

of goods at home, wasting, rusting, rottenless asphalt pavements would last three or four ing, and getting antiquated in style and pat-times longer than the best wooden pavements tern. Having an unsalable surplus, 'we we now have, we could not afford to import asphalt in bulk from Switzerland from which to construct pavements in Chicago. Even conceding, then, that the "pure asphalt" is to starvation and beggary, and have ever be demonstrated that it is practically imperishable in order to justify incurring the enormous cost incident to the importation of the the export of manufactures; still refuse to return to real values, and wonder why the interchange of commodities is not greater, and why credit and confidence are not restored. Compared with the failure of JAY COOKE and his dependent speculations, the English fail-ures are far greater. But they disturbed nothing. The standard of values was an honest and permanent one. The money had but one value. It was not an object for spec ulation nor a stake for gambling. The ports of England were open for the free departure of everything which her people had to sell. If the home market was stagnant, they had the wide world in which to sell. They keep half the cost, and enable the public to juuge of the merit of the asphalt pavement. With abundance of such material at hand, it is perfect nonsense to import asphalt from Switzerland.

BERITISH AND AMERICAN FAILURES.
The failures in England, beginning as far of any violent disturbance of the fictitions which mark our trade.

cents a pound. Within the next seven years, the value of the annual cotton product be-came \$693,000. Then the duty on inferior new impulse. The value of the annual prod-net of varn alone rose to \$1,410,000. The

ERSKINE's facts, tells the story of the succes-

sive reductions of duties on cotton yarn:

| Pear | Policy | Product | 1831 | S cents | \$1,769,000 | 1835 | S.8 cents | \$2,912,000 | 1835 | S.6 cents | \$3,903,600 | 1835 | S.6 cents | \$3,903,600 | 1835 | S.4 cents | \$3,903,600 | The only exception to this steady increase in value was during the Civil War in this country, which out off the greater part of the supply of cotton. As soon as this disturbing cause was removed, the manufacture—as the table shows—throve space. In 1869 the annual production of cotton yarn was worth \$4,222,200. Mr. ERSKINE does not give the statistics of the export of yarn, but he does say (and prove) that cotton tissues have been exported in proportion as the import duties on them have been cut down. This is true not only of cotton tissues, but of knitted cot-ton goods, of linen yarn and thread, and of leather. The long report, in which the facts concerning each one of these articles are

mary:

In the course of the seven years from 1851 to 1857, when most branches of industry were protected either by prohibition or by highly protective import duties, the number of manufactories in Sweden was 2,450, and the number of persons employed 20,528; while the mean annual value of their productions amounted to 33,420,000 kronor. In the beginning of 1858 the protective duties were reduced on a number of articles from 10 to 50 per cent, while total prohibition was abolished in 1856 on all articles except gunpowder and pig iron, on which the prohibition was not removed until 1859 and 1850 respectively. On the 18th of April, 1865, a further considerable reduction of duty took place on the great majority of manufactures, and again at the beginning of 1865, 1867, and 1868. In the five years ending in 1873 the mean annual number of manufactories was 2,316, employing 41,250 persons, and preducing manufactures valued as 110,604,000 kronor.

given in detail, closes with this striking sum-

The krona is worth about 30 cents, curreney. The average annual yield of highly-pro-tected industries was, then, \$10,026,000. When the industries were freed from the curse of protection, they yielded \$33,181,200 a year. Both exports and imports have increased. The Swedish workingman can now buy with his wages from twice to thrice as much as his father could. The difference represents the value of free trade to him.

The lesson of Sweden should not be lost upon America. Economic laws are the same ere and abroad. If we scale our tariff, year after year, our "protected" manufactures will be the stronger for the process, and the whole mass of taxed and swindled consumers will be the gainers. Our exports will increase. We shall regain the profits of the low-tariff days before the War. And we shall become what our unequaled natural resources and our giant sweep of seaboard preestine us to be,—the great manufacturing and commercial country of the world.

FORGOTTEN HISTORY.

The judicial system of the United States is, s DE Toqqueville said, the most powerful and most important on the face of the earth. In no other country are the decrees of the legislative, and the acts of the executive, power subject to such a thorough review, and, if need be, reversal, as they are here.

The Supreme Court of the United States expicked out Judge David S. Terray, of San The Supreme Court of the United States exercises in this way an unique influence. Thoughtful observers have often called it the corner-stone of our whole political system. Perhaps it might better be likened to the keystone. The idea of defying, much less disobeying, its judgments, seems incredible. Yet less than half a century ago this was done in the most public and insolent way, and no penalty was ever inflicted upon the offender. The War buried a great part of our history. It gave us a new set our history. It gave us a new set of facts to date from, and made previous occurrences seem unimportant and not worth remembering. It is doubtless largely due to this cause that the State of Georgia's flagrant contempt for the writs issued by the Supreme Court in the cases of Gzoroz Tassus and of Words at tempt to nullify the Tariff laws came close upon this event, and dwarfed it into insignificance, even then. It is of importance as a matter of political as well as of legal history. We tell the story as it is told in Prof. Von Holser's great work on the constitutional history of the United States.

Georgia and the General Government were distinct the grain of population of slavery. The opposing the extension of slavery. The words were painted on the flags borne in the Linkoll were painted on the flags borne in t our history. It gave us a new set grasped out with his dying breath, "for

traios. Two do businessa rational poople in a rational way, and suffer none of the general collapses which must davrys be a consequent the two the must davry be a consequent of any violent disturbance of the fictitions where the must contract the suffer of the transition from "protection" to read on the read of the r the whole territory occupied by the tribe. The latter brought their case before the Supreme Court. Ex-Attorney-General Wira

ram was again reduced. It was now 0.3 cents. The manufacture at once felt the new impulse. The value of the annual product of yarn alone rose to \$1,410,000. The following table, which we condense from Mr.

Wile detained him. He was arrested, tried, and sentenced to four years imprisonment at hard labor. This brought the whole matter again before the Supreme Court. From the long decision given, we quote one sentence: "The act of the State of Georgia under which the plaintiff in error was prosecuted is consequently void and the judgment a nulli-ty." This fell flat. The then Governor. ty. This fell flat. The then Governor, Lumpkin, declared it was an "usurpation," and that "determined resistance" must be made. An application for a writ of Andeus corpus was refused by the State Courts. Womenstern was kept in jail at hard labor for a year or more after the United States Supreme Court had decided that he must be set free.

pletely subjugated by Georgia, he was "pa doned."

It seems strange that the then President,
Jackson, should have allowed one of the coordinate branches of the General Government to be thus scorned. But this was due, like so many other events of Jackson's time, to purely personal grounds. The writ had been issued by Chief-Justice Marshall, who was opposed to Jackson's re-election, and therefore bitterly hated by the rough soldier. The latter is reported to have said: "Journ Manshall has made his decision; now let

AN AMERICAN TYPE.

The will of David C. BRODERICE has just been declared valid by the United States Sn.

preme Court. BRODERICK died fifteen years ago, a Senator of the United States. He was

a famous man when, and just after, he was mur-dered, but is now utterly forgotten. His life was a posibility only in America. A stone-mason and a volunteer firsman in New York City, he soon made politics his only pursuit, and ere long became Chief Engineer,—a posi-tion which made him the absolute master of the worst mob in the country. They were passionately devoted to him, but they failed to elect him to Congress in 1846, and he left New York in disappointment and disgust. He soon turned up in California, one of the "Argonauts of '49," and a born leader of rough men. He sat in the first Legislature, and was elected to the United States Senata in 1856. Then the good in the man, the sterling stuff that had made him always first in his own rough circle, came out. He was a diamond in the rough. Life at Washington polished him. He speedily became known as a determined friend of freedom in California and in the Territories. H broke with his fellow Senator, Gwrn, an intense pro-slaveryite, who tried to take Cali-fornia into the Confederacy, who sided with it himself, who fied to MAXIMIMAN when he saw that the lost cause was really lost, and who became the Duke of Sonora under the Mexican Empire, and was resurrected from some unknown abyss to cheer for GREELEY in 1872. Gwin was an ardent pro-slavery man. BRODERICK vied with TRUMBULL in his scorn of the Kansas-Nebraska fraud. He was pro-scribed by the Democratic party at the North, and hated by it at the South. Yet at home his strength grew every day. California could not be captured unless Bnon-knox was silenced. But while he lived,

stitutional history of the United States.

Georgia and the General Government were involved in an angry dispute of some years' duration over the territory occupied by the Creeks and Cherokees within the State limits. Georgia wished to assume control of it at once, and John Quinox Adams' Cabinet made a gallant, but, as it finally proved, a vain, attempt to protect the rights guaranteed to the Indians by solemn treaties. After Jozson became President, the Legislature of Georgia passed an act which annulled all the laws and ordinances of the Cherokees, and extended the laws of Georgia over the whole territory occupied by the tribe.

fic. The later experience has proved it. The Gra-political efforts, only the nded effects of which w rally limited themselves, appreciate as yet how have thus accomplished heir material successes. LAM's and MAY'S o of England, is now graph on the Grang nay be relied upon to ical efforts of the P But where this Or State Governments has failed. The att nitely abandoned nesota, and practically consin. It is plainly o there at present. It is peculiarly a State of has been grievously But the way out of

etition, and of supply

roads: There is far

employed capital in will pay, and such a constructed by private on the line which To Democrats wanted wrung from the pul State supervision she carrier can charge than good. THE "F LABRILARDIERE, who Land in 1792. The the tree soon gave it gardens of Europe. however, for which not seem to have b thirty years ago. used it for a great were ignorant of i 1860, the neighborh cia was planted w marked improvement the locality followed with dubbed it the soon afterwards into ed to it. It me naturalized there, a in the La Plata St in California. Ou leads a precarious years in Southern stroy the poisonor which it was plant mens planted with nearly all alive, bu

orous. Within a Monks at the Tre

iment. The

-the Three For of Rome, and is in mosaics, mark deserted during in them then w healthy, it can Oity of Algiera noted for its d July was almost of 1867, 1,800 c there. They v July, and not Nor has on Constantine, trees dried up and killed the since the blue-Mercantile bo decline in the

> would preven ague, if they turntely they a succession would die be

in Mexico a nanse is given road-station is

Their intr

he State withir rrested, tried. irt. From the ent a nullithen Governor, States Supremi s had been com-

then Presider ed one of the co-General Govern-But this was due f Jackson's time The writ had ce Marshall, who have said: "John decision; now le

TYPE.

United States Sudied fifteen years ed States. He was stafter, he was murforgottan. His life coman in New York ics his only pursuit, Engineer,—a posi-absolute master of untry. They were n 1846, and he left tment and disgust. lifornia, one of the d a born leader of nited States Senate d in the man, the had made n rough circle, came in the rough. Life I him. He speedily mined friend of freethe Territories. He tor, Gwin, an iny, who sided with AXIMILIAN when he e was really lost, and was resurrected from cheer for GREELEY in dent pro-slavery man. a fraud. He was provery day. California tured unless Brop-But while he lived, s therefore decided ill him. His enemies on S. Terry, of San as the murderer nurdered, for he was use of pistols, while not. But he accepted he time, met his op-as shot, and fell mortalhave killed me," he dying breath, "for ion of slavery." The the flags borne in the year afterwards. They se dead man saved Cali-Except in this way, his ged. TERRY's trial was oned, finally dropped. ed with the Confederacy. sen the fate of Brodza-n. If funeral orations him from oblivion, he ous. The annals of the

Court probably writes d or thought of Baon-INDEPENDENTS. our readers, we con-of the Independent o a column or so, thus e-fourths of its mass of s we published it, it oo long. A judicieus mment of California should

over his alleged will be 1859, and its final de-

parker with Wintener, and Press, "the found-And in San Francisco, with people, before the tyr, -himself long since he whole country with hiums on the murdered in. He was forgotten.

wer, when the Indeit, is to be used to fix n Francisco, the price rirrigation everywhere ce of water in San ce of water in San ce of railroad-rid-nding, etc. (The apply several dozen alse sure of compre-rice-fixing which the ion has pledged its adertake.) The plat-arecise words, we be-of the "State" to Chinese washermen collar, a cust, and a tical reform is doubt-te campaign. What we sum and substance of did thundering sund " form. The more the tree their wonder will

form. The more the ore their wonder will easis should carry all or think they know, and their continues shade by the proper independent alike mon sense, in their platform is that tried and found a the fundamentally he office-holder can be vest pecunary incommical, and nonested their could. Expresses their could. Expresses

the Roman Empire to the American Repub. | as inspector, who has had general supervision of fie. The later experience of the Northwest has proved it. The Grangers, after some political efforts, only the indirect and unin-Probably, however, no monument that has

LAN's and May's constitutional histories

of England, is now preparing a mono-

the astonishing improvement in the well-being of the American farmer, due to the non-

But where this Order has tried to use

consin. It is plainly on the decline in Iowa.

The fever from which they have recovered

has now broken out in California, and rages

there at present. It is true that California i

peculiarly a State of monopolies, and that it has been grisvously oppressed by monopo-

petition, and of supply and demand, and not

State interference. To take the case of rail-roads: There is far more than enough un-

employed capital in the country to build another trans-continental railroad whenever it

will pay, and such railroad is now being

constructed by private enterprise very nearly on the line which Tom Scorr and Southern

Democrats wanted to cover with money

wrung from the public by grinding taxation. State supervision should not go beyond the old common-law doctrine that a common

carrier can charge only reasonable rates. When it exceeds this, it does far more harm

THE "FEVER-TREE."

The eucalyptus, or blue-gim tree of Australia, was discovered by a French scientist,

LABILLABDIERE, who visited Van Diemen's

Land in 1792. The great size and beauty of

gardens of Europe. Its medicinal qualities, however, for which it is now so famous, do

not seem to have become known until about thirty years ago. The colonists of Tasmania

used it for a great variety of purposes, but

were ignorant of its power as an antiseptic.

This was apparently discovered in Spain. In

1860, the neighborhood of the City of Valencia was planted with the eucalyptus. A marked improvement in the healthfulness of the locality followed. The Spaniards forth-

with dubbed it the "fever-tree." It was

soon afterwards introduced into Algeria, the

climate of which seems to be especially adapt-

ed to it. It may fairly be said to be

naturalized there, at the Cape of Good Hope,

in California. Outside of these climates, it leads a precarious life. After a trial for many years in Southern France, it has failed, as a

rule, to become hardy, or to suck up and de-

stroy the poisonous vapors of the swamps in which it was planted. The few dozen speci-

mens planted within the walls of Rome are

the tree soon gave it a place in the bot

than good.

ical efforts of the Patrons of Husbandry.

political efforts, only the indirect and unintended effects of which were good, have gradually limited themselves, more and more, to improving their condition by mental, moral and social, in contradistinction to political, mears. In proportion as they have done this, they have thriven. Americans hallow, we cannot consecrate, this ground; the brave men, living and dead, who struggled on these heights, have consecrated it far beyond anything we can say or do. History will little spreciate as yet how vast the work they have thus accomplished has been. Their political failures have momentarily obscured their material successes. The latter have attraced great attention a broad. The pronote nor long remember what we may say here, but it will never forget what they did here." The examiners at West Point this year, chief foundest European observer of American affairs, Prof. Von Holst of the University of Freiburg, whose "Verfassung und Demokratis in den Vereinigten Staaten" ranks with HAL-

The examiners at west Foint this year, oner among whom were the Secretary of War and Gen. BUTLER, expressed themselves well pleased with the proficiency of the law class. Aside from the judgment of these gentlemen, there is good reason for satisfaction with the course in this particular that has lately been pursued. The new Professor, Maj. Gardnyr, is highly spoken of, both for his professional attainments and for his discrete mass at teacher. His notion is that soldiers should not be grammed with graph on the Grange movement, which may be relied upon to give a fair picture of is that soldiers should not be crammed with technical law, but should be made familiar with of military as well as civil life, and also with the State Governments as instruments, it peculiar department of military law. The importance of the instruction in law given at West Point is generally underestimated. The whole bent of the young officers' minds might be fixed in a contraction of the young officers' minds nitely abandoned in Ohio and Min-nesota, and practically so in Illinois and Wiswrong direction by the inculcation of erroneou esting article on this subject, shows that such may well have been the case with ALBERT SID-NET JOHNSON, LEONIDAS POLR, JEFFERSON DAVIS, ROBERT E. LES. and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON These distinguished men graduated at the Military Academy in the years 1826-1829. They were taught constitutional law from a cheap, and in some respects excellent, compendium, called "A View of the Constitution," which was prepared and published in 1825 by a Philadelphia lawyer named William Rawle. The doctrines of this ook in relation to the powers of the Federal Government were most pernicions, and perhaps fatal to the integrity of many young men in whom they were instilled. Mr. Rawle teaches: whom they were instilled. Mr. Kawle teaches:
It is not to be understood that the interposition of the
Federal Government would be justifiable if the people
of a State should determine to retire from the Union,
whether they adopted another or retained the same
form of government.

The States may wholly
withdraw from the Union, but while they continue in
it they must retain the character of representative republics.

To withdraw from the Union is a soiemu and serious set, and whenever it may appear expedient to the people of a State to do so it must be
manifested in a direct and unmistakable manner.

These teachings may have had a share in driving men like ROBERT E. LEE out of the Union. Better that our soldiers should know no law than

ers. Living, he had no use for the ancient and onorable profession, and dying, with a snug little property, he became his own lawyerhad a fool for a client. The will of John Jen-NINGS, drafted by his own' hand, is a remarkal document. The apportionment of the estate is in this wise: "To me sister, Mrs. Carbor, \$2,000; to me wife's brother, JOHN KINDREGAN, \$700-if he dies before he can get the money his children can get it themselves, Mick, James, and Catt; to Cella, Mrs. Loein, \$600—if she is dead her children may get the money, equal shares; to BRIDGET, Mrs. MADDEN, £20, and if she is dead her son PATRICK or children may get dral,' \$50"; and smaller sums to various charities. The codicil of the will, not signed or dated, reads as follows: "MARGARET, if you get \$4,000 for the house, you give \$300 to CELIA, and \$300 each to the MARGARETS." The will have gone into the courts on a contest. Two Judges that it is absolutely void, and the whole case now reets in the Supreme Court. The most intense haters of legal technicalities and forms will not care to encourage amateur will-writing to such a

So shines a good deed in a naughty world that the ungodly, from pure natural wickedness, re-fuse to see it. Commodore VANDERBILT now nearly all alive, but very few of them are vig-Monks at the Tre Fontane Convent have set the good of New York City. His Intention in securing a charter was to benefit the dear people might accommodate Judge Hillyer by celebrating the auniversary of Lee's surrentending them with the utmost care. This may fairly be looked upon as a decisive even if it cost \$5,000,000, and then present it discloses the fact that he wanted rapid transit for

John's Day. As nobody seems anxious to cla'm the discovery, it is here given to the world with out charge.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Morrissey, ex-pugillst, seems to the New York Times to be more deserving of confidence and respect than "honest John Kelley," or Demo-cratic Mayor Wickham.

The workingmen in New York City who are led by John Morrissey and Fernando Wood retain vivid recollections of Boss Tweed's splendid government. They will not be hard on the old ma when he gets out of prison.

Gov. Hendricks does not think that his busi

ness will carry him into Ohio this fall. He know that silence is golden, and even the resolution of his party friends in Ohio cannot convince him A reporter of the Kansas City Times make Senator Ingalis say that Bristow is the stronges man in the Republican party, and sure to b

Ingalls is a simple-hearted fellow, or an enemy The Toledo Catholic Review says truly tha the success of the Democratic party in Ohio offers the only possible chance "to break down the public-school system." Still, it is not enoug of a chance to make Catholics enthusiasti

The Democratic party in Ohio has alienate three classes of voters,—the Germans, by nom-inating Gen. S. F. Cary, a notorious blatherskite and temperance apostle; the hard-money Democrats, by adopting an inflation platform; an ics, by refusing to permit a division of the school fund.

The Cleveland Plaindeater observes that San Cary, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Gov. ernor of Ohio, has been "the life-long advocate
of the rights of the workingmen." If the work ingman has a right to eat and drink as he likes Sam Cary has been a life-long opponent of "the rights of the workingman."

In Ohio, where the Democrats hope to win, they have declared for inflation; in Maine where they have not a gaset of a chance, they subscribe to a hard-money platform. The Re-publicans in both States, and in the West generally, whether they expect to win or lose, consistently demand a return to honest money and he payment of the public debt in coin.

The Democrats of Illinois have two promine ner in their ranks, either of whom, if nomi nated for Governor, can be counted on to offen large body of voters. One is Dr. N. S. Davis the leading temperance man in Illinois, who would drive every German out of the party; the other is Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, for whom no true Granger would vote while reapers are hel at the present exorbitant rates.

Several well-meaning journalists (says the New York Tribune) are doing the Keeley motor a great injury by confounding its inventor with the Hon. W. D. Kelley. A vague impression has been started that the new apparatus is a machine for grinding out unlimited greenbacks from no perceptible material whatever. This is a mis-take. The new motor is run by water; all of Mr. Kelley's financial discoveries depend for heir propelling force entirely upon wind.

The Chio Liberal, controlled by Gen. Brinker hoff, supports the Democratic ticket in Richland County, but denounces the Democratic State candidates, on account of the financial plank in their platform, and supports the Republican State ticket. It says that the men who ruled the Democratic Convention and made its plat-form were all old Whigs, headed by Thomas Ewing, Lewis D. Campbell, and Samuel F. Cary. It warns Senator Thurman that he cannot be future.

Judge Junius Hillyer, of Georgia, has written

a letter to the Atlanta News declining to take part in a Fourth of July celebration. He writes: In my heart I feel that the existence of the Government which dawned on the memor-able Fourth of July, 1776, persahed in 1861, and this is the fourteenth year of the present Government. I can't perceive how any Southern man can, with patriotic pleasure, participa... in the celebration of the anniversary of a Gov-

of this very winted world. Minister Washburne still has a strong hold among quiet men; and Vice-President Wilson has made friends in the South, but still is not so strong as Blaine.

PERSONAL

What does "Old Prob." think of the verdiet? Bristow and Pierrepont have sent their familes to Europe.

Osage, Is., was named after Orrin Sage, who fied recently, aged 84. Fitz-Hugh Lee owns the best wheat-field in he neighborhood of Richmond, Va.

George H. Pendleton is to prepare for hard work at Newport. It's all before him. Gen. Longstreet is now in Canada, and not growing sheep or otherwise wool-gathering.

Snsan B. says there are 600,000 drunkards in this country. And yet she never had an offer. Sam P. Skinner, Cashier of the Stockton Hotel, Cape May, N. J., left for the East last evening. Ruskin loudly praises Miss Thomson's picture of "Quatrebras," while others are decrying it.

The mule-crop of Utah is reported to be blighted in the ear.—Boston Post. That's tail Everybody is said to be on tiptoe for Tenny

on's new poem; the style is so lofty, prob The reason " our revivalists" wanted to go to

Cardinal Antonelli is said to be suffering from gout in the stomach, and is upon what may prove his death-bed.

What is the use of publishing Sam Cary's temperance speeches to disgust the Ohio Demo-crats? They can't read. Anthony Trollope is going to Australia to do

up the country, unless the natives reverse the process and do him up. Gen. Banks said he would speak at the cen nia! of 1975, and the Spiritual Scientist thinks it is a serious appoundement.

The measles epidemic in the Fiji Islands has been frightfully fatal. It has probably oured the natives of all appetite for each other. Donaldson says he always did expect to die in

balloon car. It will give him an improved chance of reaching the Pearly Gates. Spain is poor indeed, with only twenty-four political parties, when she might have twice that When you die, name all your old sweethearts as pall-bearers. It is becoming quite fashion-able for ladies to act in this capacity, and it is so gratifying.

Mary Pomeroy is to have a monument at Jer-

sey City. The question whether Glendenning ought to make the dedicatory speech is puzzling the contributors. Michael Angelo is to have a centennial cele

bration in September, but he cannot confidence American newspapers into publishing another obituary in that way. Ella Corey, tarred and feathered by the " ladies" of Wilton, Ia., has disappeared, and fash-ionable circles begin to hope that she will not

Bismarck is once more "insulted" by h Thieme in the Germania. M. Thieme is in jail. What a constitution Bismarok must have to stand these continued insults!

return and prosecute them.

Baron Reuter, the tedique Associated-Press man of Europe, has a daughter, the Baroness von Donop, who lived at Sevenoaks, Kent. This Toby Rosenthal, whose picture of "Elaine"
was so ingeniously stolen and faultily criticised
by amateurs, has finished two companion-pictures. "He who laughs last laughs loudest."

The Rev. Dr. Stocking will receive his numerous friends to-morrow and Wednesday afternoon and evening at his residence, No. 505 West Madison street, prior to leaving for his new field

Although the late Authory Radford Strutt, of England, early property worth £15,000,000, he will the polycarers and mouraing-coaches must from his funeral. His friends laid quietly, and there wasn't the slightest

bit of parbarism in the whole thing, except, perhaps, a little crape, which they thought Anthony wouldn't mind.

HAVOC AND HORROR.

More News Concerning the Awful Disaster in France.

Fully 2.000 Persons Killed by the Garonne Floods.

The Damage to Property Reckoned as High as \$45,000,000. Great Fear of an Epidemic Following the

Report of an Equally Terrible Flood in Northern Austria.

Flood's Subsidence.

A Tornado Cuts a Swarth 500 Feet Wide Through Detroit, Mich.

Several Persons Killed and Many Houses Destroyed.

Five Persons Slaughtered at a Massachusetts Railroad Orossing.

THE GARONNE FLOODS. TERRIBLE DESTRICTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY
LONDON, June 23.—Special telegrams to the
Times say that 900 persons perished in the flood
at Toulouse aloue. The outbreak of an epidemic.
is feared. It is believed that 2,000 houses have been swept away in the town and its environs. The damage there is estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. The Paris correspondent of the Times makes an appeal to British charity in behalf of the sufferers. The Duily News special says that the lowest estimate of deaths in the flooded districts is 2,000. It is proposed to bombard and destroy the St. Cyprien quarter of Toulouse to prevent danger from the crumbling walls of the

CENTRAL EUROPE.

ouses that yet remain.

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE.
LONDON, June 23.—The Standard publishes reports of fearful inundations in Bohemia, Mora-via, Corinthia and Tyrol, and Berist, with some loss of life and great destruction of property.

Many bridges have been carried away, thousands of cattle drowned, and the crops in several districts totally ruined.

THE BESOM OF ÆOLUS

IT SWEETS THROUGH DETROIT, MICH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—At a quarter past 6 DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—At a quarter past 6
this evening a tornado struck the northwestern
part of the city and cut a swath varying in width
from 100 to 500 feet in a northeasterly direction
as far as the corner of Grand River
svenue and Twelfth street, a distance
of more than a mile. It had been raining very
hard just before, but had cleared up. The
whirlwind assumed the shape of a water-spout and was seen for miles away, while the crash of its destruction was heard distinctly in distant parts of the city. The track of the tornado is very sparsely settled, much of it being open ground, or the destruction would

were demolished, and twenty others more or less injured, besides out-houses, barns, etc. The houses were all cheap frame structures, there being but one brick house in the devastated district. This was unroofed, but the walls stood. The damage to property is variously estimated from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Insurance does not apply on losses of this sort, and most of the losses are noor recoles.

FOREIGN.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 27.—It is offici that or the 24th inst. a band of insurgents, com-manded by the mulatto Rios, burned four plan-tations, besides committing various robberies. Troops pursued and dispersed the band, killing seventy-five. Bios was captured and shot at Esperanza. The Spanish loss was twelve killed and wounded.

CREAT BRITAIN.

THE ABSTRE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 27.—The steamer Pandora sailed from Portsmouth for the Arctic regions to-day. Esquiment Joe, who acted as interpreter to Capt. Hall in the Polaris, goes out with the Pandora. The Pandora will only touch lan once on her outward voyage. This will be a Disco, Greenland.

SPAIN.

MARINE OPERATIONS. MADRID, June 27.—The Spanish frigate Vittoria hay bombarded with destructive effect the ports of Matrico and Deva, on the Guipuzeoan coast, held by the Carlista.

BELGIUM.

CIVIL WAR.

Correspondence London Pimes. 150,000 inhabitants, threatened something very like civil strife—the newspapers on both sides speak constantly of a possible "guerre civile"—because a schoolboy does not doff his cap to the Host! It sounds absurd, indeed, but, as I scarcely need point out, its very absurdity is the strongest proof how deep the danger lies. So slight a spark could not be mischievous, if there were not a mass of combustible matter all resdy to hand, and given your barrel of gunpowder you may blow up a house as easily, if not so comfortably, with a lighted pipe as with the most elaborate fuse. This Antwerp flash-in-the-pan is only one of many recent indications that the quarrel between the Liberal and the Clerical party is assuming very persions proportions, and that the newspapers scarcely enaggerate when they talk of the possibility of civil war. There have been similar dissurbances in various parts of the country, at Brussels, Liega, Ghent, As to how it began, the evidence is, of course, conflicting, each party contradicting the other in terms as girong as even religious disputants can find. But, taking what both admit, a school-boy showed disrespect to the Host. His friends dealers that he only did what in the syst of the slight a spark could not be mischievous, if ther

an in terms as strong as even religious disputants can find. But, taking what both admit, a school-boy showed disrespect to the Host. His friends declare that he only did what, in the eyes of the law, he had a perfect right to do, and what is requestly done by others—kept his cap on his head while the Host passed. His enemies declare that he snd another young iconoclast blew out a holy candle, and openly used insulting language both of the Host and the priest who carried it; a few extreme assailants going so far as to say that the Host was trampled upon, spit upon, and still more indecently profaned. After careful inquiries from various sources, I have myself little doubt that the boy did nothing more than keep his cap on when the Host passed, and that the wind was guilty of blowing out the sacred candle. It is by no means improbable—though the point would be a difficult one for a jury to determine, with the best evidence—that he kept the cap on in a defiant manuer, anxious that his daring and precocious impiety should not pass unnoticed, and attention was further drawn to him by the fact that his neighbors were all uncovered. The young "iconoclast" was known to be a member of the Athenseum, close to which the affair co-curred, and the Athenseum is very unpopular with the Ultramoutanes, and is spoken of by some of them much as if it were what in England is called a "godless college," though, as a matter of fact, it professes the religion of that country—the Roman Catholic.—

The control of the co

BRUSSELS, June 10.—The Belgian Proc General has sent a circular to the public cutors throughout the kingdom, drawing attention to the circular recently suad by the Minister of Justice conce-

forward by the Minister of Justice in the Chamber of Deputies last Tuesday are as follows: Any person offering to commit or become an accomplice in any crime punishable by death or peculi servitude, and any person accepting such a proposal, shall be liable to be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than three months and not exceeding five years, unless there are extenuating circumstances in the case. Such persons may further be condemned to deprivation of civil rights and surveillance by the police for a term of from five to tan years. If, bowever, an offer of the character above-stated be made verbally only, it will not be punishable by law unless contingent upon some payment, or gift, or promise of reward. A clause embodying the above provisions will, it is stated, be added to the extradition treaties existing between Belgium and foreign States.

AN IOWA FAMILY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 25.—Probably the only family of pure Hawkeye construction in the State is that of E. Jackson, who resides a few miles southwest of Chariton, in Wayne. He is 40 years of age. Both he and his wife were born in Iowa, and in the same county; have always lived in Iows; and have added seven Hawkeyes to the cansus-report.

A Newspaper Excommunicated.

Father McGlew, who talked so sharply against a couple of his parishioners for marrying outside of the pale of the Church, is more than rivaled by the Archbishop of Quebec and the Bishop of Moutreal, who have forbidden any Catholics within their jurisdiction, under penalty of excommunication, either to read, buy, or sell the Daily Montreal Witness. The excommunication of this paper is based upon the fact that the Witness undertook to publish reports of the lectures of one Father Chiniquy, who had abondened the Roman Catholic for the Protestant faith, and presched the merits of his new religion. The effect of the prelatical ban upon the newspaper has been, it is said, to increase its circulation.

Sick headachs, languor, and melancholy, general spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, coeffreness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayou Sanative Pilis will speedily remove; by the beneate action on the biliary organs they will also lessen to likelihood of a return.

DRESS GOODS First (or East) Section.

Great West Side Dry Goods House

The following quotations will be found worthy of atten-ion, but are only a few among many other bargains no

etc.

Lot No. 2—Marked down from 40 to 25 CENTS, consisting of Manchester Poplins, Diagonal Mehairs, De-Beges, Invisible Plaids, etc.

Lot No. 3—Marked down from 50 to 30 CENTS, contains Mohair DeBeges, Camel's Hair Puplins, Spiting Plaids, etc.

Fifty pieces all-wool Cretonnes, reduced from 80 to 45 CENTS.

Camel's Hair Suitings, reduced from 65 to 50 CENTS.

Pine all-wool French Diagonals, reduced from 55 to 60 CENTS.

Extra quality Cashmers Poplins, reduced from 20 to 75 CENTS.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Loan Market Has Too Much Money and Too Few Borrowers,

But while Rates Are Easy, Lenders Are Stringent.

A Stronger and Better Feeling in Produce Circles.

An Advance in Pork, Lard, Meats, Wheat,

FINANCIAL

In ordinary times, New York exchange is at a dis-count at this season, and the peculiar feature of the present financial situation is that exchange is at a remium. It closed on Saturday firm at shipping ties. Notwithstanding the low rates of freight that revalled during the freight war, and the great cheap-ess of lake freights, the amount of produce that has one forward has been insufficient to meet the claims it the East sgainst us. In consequence, the movement coursency is Eastward. This at a time when the ew York banks have \$59,00,000 of greenbacks in neit venits. The financial effect of this will be to in-reses the burden of unused-money the banks are arrying. It hasps up proof on proof of the foolish-ces of the inflationist cry for more money, at a time hen the money we have cannot be used. The local loan-market remails in the same sluggish andition we have before commented upon. Discount

was firm a those figures.

The clearings Saturday were \$2,830,692,18; for the week they were \$1,997,405,87, and the balances \$1,998,840,83; for the corresponding week of last year the figures were \$19,118,775,87, and \$1,719,664,32.

inge was 487%@490%; cable transfers.

CITY AND COUNTY BOXDS. kint. 103 kint. kint. 103 kint. kint.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, June 26,—Money closed easy at 1% per ent on call.

Foreign exchange weak on high borrowing rates for gold; bankers' 60-days, sterling quoted nominally at 4806/483%, but there were some transactions as low as 485% for gold in the Clearing-House to-day. The demand for sterling is nominally 485%/6400.
Gold opened and closed at 117%, with sales in the interim at 117%. Borrowing rates 1-16, 3-64, 3-32, %, 7-64, 1-32, and 1-64 per cent. Loans at the close flat. Clearings, 332,800,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day 542,500, and received for customs \$12,000. The total imports for the week 46,944,666, of which \$1.94,414 were dry goods, and 34,636,252 general merchandiss.

000. The total imports for the week \$6,993,000, of which \$1,243,414 were dry goods, and \$3,633,252 general merchandise.

Governments closed firm.

Entirosal bonds quiet and steady.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

In the stock market Pacific Mail Lake Short, and Western Union were the features in the morning, and Northwestern common and St. Paul came to the front in the afternoon. The advance along the whole list ranged from \$ to 2½ per cent. the advance being conspicuous in Western stocks. The market closed active and strong. Pacific Mail rose to 42 on considerable activity. Northwestern vas active, and rose to 40% for common, and 51% for preferred.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated. 231,(00 shares, of which 18,400 were Eric, 47,001 Lake Shorg, 16,000 Northwestern, Jaco Rock Inland, 65,00 Pacific hast, 5,000 St. Paul, and 57,000 Western Union.

The wooldy banketsterned is as follows: Leans, ingress, 51,400,301; specie, decrease, 23,500,500; legal tenders, increase, 2,400,500; deposits, increase, 3,400,900; circulation decrease, 5125,500; reserve decrease, 533,945.

Coupons, 55. 1234 New 66. 1884 Compons, 55. 124% Coupons, 55. 1224 New 66. 1884 Compons, 55. 124% Coupons, 55. 1224 New 66. 1884 Compons, 56. 1224 North Carolina, new 11 Vernmiss, new 474 North Carolina, new 11 Vernmiss, new 475 North Carolina, new 11 Vernmiss, new 574

1875. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874. 

281,988 229,943 591,879 593,311 274,605 207,338 753 2,0°9 6,070 4,4°9 450,112 148,340

929,61 345 83,270 35,743 41,031 825,994 582,951 251,993 1,109,550 141,391 101,365 40 800 8,504 4,931 4,636,935 4,107,361 384 209 3.963 3,889 794,896 2,247,283 30,712 51,134 13,336 17,528

The following were the exports of flo corn from New York during the past week and the

The dry goods market was without change in its general characteristics. Quiet still pervades all departments, while aside from strictly summer fabrics, for which theres is a well-sustained local and country demand, the movement is sluggish. Prices remain nominally steady. In the grocery market there were no changes calling for special mention. In no department of the market was anything more than fair activity observable, and former quotations were no more than sustained. For tens there is a steadily good inquiry. There were free sales of new Japan tens at firm rates. The butter and cheese markets were quiet, with prices showing no quotable variation. Dried fruits are meeting with a continuously good der and, and most descriptions are firm at the quoted prices. Ensishs are stronger, in sympathy with New York. Fish continue fairly active. Lake fish are still comewhat unsettled, but for salt-water cured the market rotains a steady tone. No price changes were developed in the coal and wood markets, trade continuing dull at former quotations. Bagging remains quiet, with prices ranging as before. Oils were moving fairly, and most descriptions were steady. The exception was carbon, which was about 150 lower.

There were no new features in lumber. The yard

There were no new features in humber. The yard were small, and rotall dealers took hold a little more freely than of late, loaving the market almost bare at night. Prices wase weak, but not quotably lower. The demand for iron was only fair, and the general market weak and massetled under liberal offerings from perties who find it necessary to realize. Wool is selling alowly in small lots at the current prices. Encome.corn was steady under a moderate order trade in medium qualities which are quoted strong by some parties. Hides were rather weak, owing to reports that the stock in the country would soon be sent forward. Hay was in moderate request at about recent prices. An easier feeling in potatoes was reported, due chiefly to the larger supply of new, as well as to the fact that the high prices of late checked consumption. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Doconsumption. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Domestic green fruits were easy under liberal offerings, and oranges and iemons advanced, being very scarce here and in New York. Poultry and eggs were dull and weak.

In store as one, but but but but 

prime pork was quoted at \$14.00.

Land—Was rather quiet, but 15@200 per 100 he higher, in sympathy with the advance in Liverpool, and would have been more active but that holders were generally unwilling to sell at current prices. Sales were reported of 300 hair bris cash at \$13.40 per 100 fbs; 1,000 tes seller July at \$13.20; 4,000 tes seller August at \$13.50(4).65, Total, 6,000 tes. The market closed firm at \$13.25 cash or seller September at \$13.50(4).65, Total, 6,000 tes. The market closed firm at \$13.25 cash or seller July; \$13.45 \( \text{id} \) 3.45 for August \$13.50(4).65, Total, 6,000 tes. The market closed firm at \$13.05 cash or seller July; \$13.45 \( \text{id} \) 3.45 for August \$13.50(4).65, For September.

Marke—Were in fair demand, and most descriptions were held \( \text{id} \) eper in higher. The inquiry was chiefly for large lots on outside orders, which were limited to perions figures; hence few transactions. Sales were reported of \$00,000 fbs shoulders, seller July at \$14.00 fbs do seller July; and \$14.00 tes led to seller July; and \$14.00 tes led to seller July; and \$14.00 tes led to seller August; 115.00 tes sweet pickied hams at 11c for 15 fbs average. The market closed at \$5\circ for shoulders, cash or seller June; \$11\circ for do seller August; 115\circ for do seller August; 115\circ for do seller July; and \$14.00 for do seller August; 115\circ for do seller July; and \$10.00 for short clears, cash or seller June; 11\circ for do seller July; and \$10.00 for short pickied hams, 15 fbs average, 10\circ for short clears, cash or seller June; 11\circ for do seller July; and \$12.00 for short pickied hams, 15 fbs average, 10\circ for short clears, all packed.

Greage—Was quite at \$2.010.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at \$8.25 for mess, \$2.5 for axira mess, and \$19.00(20.00 for hams.

TATAOW—Quoted at \$8\circ for \$2.5 for axira mess, and \$19.00(20.00 for hams.)

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. Shippers held off because prices were above their limits, and local buyers took very little, but holders were firm in their views in consequence of the strength in wheat. Sales were reported of 390 bris winters, partly at \$7.25; 750 bris spring extras, partly at \$4.7564.85; and 100 bris spring extras, \$2.55.50.75; total, 1,240 bris. The market closed at the following range of prices: Cheice winter extras, \$5.5067.25; common to good de, \$5.5066.25; choice spring extras, \$4.564.50; filmesock, \$4.756,50; patent spring, \$5.0068.00; spring superfines, \$5.3564.00; rys flour, \$5.506.575.

Brass—Was in fair demand, and a shade firmer, the current offerings being light, and some lots were bought to arrive. Sales were reported of 90 tons at \$13.006.13.50 on track, and \$13.25613.60 free on board cars.

good, and \$24.00@25.00 per ton for coarse,
Mrodings—Sales were 10 tons at \$20,00 free on

WHEAT—Was more active, and 15c higher, being generally strong under a very good domand. Livespool was privately reported duil, and telegrams were received denying the existence of a Continental demand in New York a what been reported here on Friday evening. But New York was quoted firm, and that under large receipts, which made operators here think that some change had occurred in the Eastern also a fair shipping demand here, though it was not apparent till late in the usesion. The chief inquiry was on local account; the stimulus seemed to be the belief that all our stocks will be wanted in addition to what may come in before the new wines is ready to mas ket. It is well known that English stocks are low, as buyers have coperated of the hand-to-month plan, as huger have coperated of the hand-to-month plan, and have a more are, it will be necessary to import a gress deal of wheat yet, most of which must be taken from the United States. Seller July opened at 95½c, cost to 95c, receded to 95%c, and edwarded to 95½c, closing at 45 %c, and gill-edged receipts of do wheat yet, 30 does but do at 95½c, free on board. Total, 156, 400 but by sample at \$1.00½. Seller August solid at 95½c, and gill-edged receipts of do 35 %g-36½c; 100,000 but do at 95½c, free on board. Total, 156, 400 but by sample at \$1.00½. No. 2 were the seller selle

nto choice hurl broom, 114,@134c; fair to good do, 104,@12c; inferior brush, 9@103/c; erooked, 6%,@34c.

BUTTER—The butter market presented the same general characteristics as noted from day to day for the past week or more. There is a good demand for shipment as well as for the home trade, and the prices following are easily maintained: Choice to fancy yellow, 21@25c; medium to good grades, 17@20c; inferior to common, 11@15c.

BAGGING—Little or no improvement in the demand for this line of goods is observable as yet, but jobbers anticipate a good trade during July and August, and do not seem inclined to press sales at ruling rates. We quote: Stark, 31,cc; Lewiston, 30c; Montany, 30c; American, 25%,c; Ameskess, 25%,c; Otter Greek, 25c; burlap bags, 4 but, 14%,cc; 15%,c; de c but, 164,66c; gunnels, stange, 15&16c; do double, 25@26c; wool sacks, 50.65c.

CHEESE—There was a fatr local and country demand for factory cheese, but low gradus were dwelt in very sparingly. Prices were again quoted steady as follows: Prime factory, 10@11c; and medium grade 6.83c.

COAL—This market remains dull. Orders were filled at the annexed range of prices, Lackawanna, 30.00 (9.5); cannel, 88,009.00; Hocking Valley, 8c.50; Indiana block, 55.00,85.50; Thimola, \$1.50,65.50; No. 18ma; Alley and produce a guarantee as to the freshness of the stock.

FISH—At the slightly reduced prices of Friday there was a steadler tons to the market for lake fish, though should the receipte continue libreal, a further reduction will very likely take place. Salwater fish remain tready, We quote No. 1 whilefish, y. br.1, \$5.00.85.50; No. 1 shore mackererel, nlw, y br.1, \$5.50.68575; No. 2 mackerel, y br.1, \$0.00.625; family mackerel, \$6.60c; fas, drums, 16.60c; fas, family

Springs—Alispice, 15% 61%c; cloves, 48@50c; cases, 30@36c; paper, 31% 25%c; nutnegs, 51.23%d; 30°C Calcutts singer, 15% 216%c.

SARFS—True Blue, 6%c; German Mottled, 6% 67c; White Lily, 6% 68%c; White Bose, 6% 68%c; Savon Imperial, 6e; Golden West, 4% 68%c.

HAY—Was in moderate damand. The receipts were fair, consisting chiefly of prairie, which was easier in consequence of the large offerings. No. 1 timothy was wanted to fill orders, and in one instance sold to arrive at \$18.50, free on board. Prime timothy, \$48.50 a18.00; No. 1 do, \$17.50 618.00; No. 2 do, \$16.00 617.00; mixed do, \$15.00 615.00; prime upland prairie, \$16.00; No. 1 do, \$14.50 615.00; No. 2 or slough, 39.00010.00. HIGHWINES—Were quies and unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 bris at \$1.16 per gallon. The market closed at \$1.18 staked, and \$11.3% bit.

HIDES—The receipts continue small, and dealers are taking the stock about as fast as it arrives, but the market is less firm owing to rumors of weakness among country holders, who begin to mainfast a desiree to send their stock forward. The orders from tanneries are small, both in number and size, but dealers generally are carrying small stocks, though with some, hides are beginning to secumulate. Quotations: Groen city butchiers', 6c; green cured light and heavy, 8c; green caff, 12% gal3c; dry fluit hides, itp and caff, 17c; dry salted hides, 16c; descon skins, 45c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds prices, and branded 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were dutiland weak, Westerns sell all the way from 20c,33c, and choice Easierns were recently sold off time at 35.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is fair for the time of year, but the market is weak, owing to the fact that many manufacturers find it necessary to realize on their slock as soon as possible, in order to keep their mills in operation. Some manufacturers rotuse to make contracts ahead for jother than small quantities, for they think iron is about to the bottom, and wish to be sible to take advantage of a favorable torn in the market, which is thought to be smong the probabilities. We quote: Iron, 27-10 rates horse-shoe iron, 40c,45c; Norway do, 70c,85 per B; Norway nul-rods, 90c,95c; English spring steel, Police; American case spring steel, 110c,13c; steel time, 4,4mch, 8,44c; fool steel, American case, 16c; do. 1138—Oarbon was less firmly held, and for 115 and 150 test our quotations were lowered 1/cc. For other

SEEDO-were quies. There were small orders for throthy and clover and both were firmly held by the parties carrying the stock. Other seeds were dull and easy, the season being practically over. Quotations: Timothy, \$2.30@2.60; Hungarian, \$1.00@1.30; millet, \$1,75@2.00; clover, \$6.50@6.75; flax, \$1.00; thuckwheat, \$1.00.61.20.

SALT—Was fairly active; Onordaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, \$1.50; ordinary coarse, \$2.70; dairy, with

for common to choice.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 26. —Hous—Receipts, 1,185; steady with fair demand; shippens, 35.25,35.00; bacon, 55.46,00; 63.00; bacon, 55.46,00; 63.00; and casy; sales of choice Texan steers at 30.75(33.80; fai. to good, 53.00; 53.50; common, \$1.90,24.25.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS,

Breedal Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuse.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—12 m.—FLOUR-NO.

NO. 2, 21s. Corn-No. 1, 33s : No. 2, 31s 9d.

GRAIN-Corn-No. 2, 31s 6d. GRAIN-COTH-No. 2, 318 5d.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 58s 5d. Rest unchanged.
LIVERPOOL. June 26—5 p. m.—Flours—Extra Stat Liverpoof, June 26.—5 p. m.—Floux—Extrs State and Western, 22s.

Grains—Wheat—No. 2 to 1 spring, 3s 24.63s 9d.

Corn—Mixed, 31s 9d.

Provisions—Pork—Western, 72s 6d; Eastern, 82s 6d.

Best—American, 72s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland out, 43s 6d. Lard—American, 63s.

Cherry—Firm; American, 69d.

Tallow—American, 41s.

Pernousus—Refined, 9d; spirits 74d.

Anywarp, June 26.—Pernoleum—26.

ANTWERP, June 26.—PETROLEUM—26.

LONDON, June 26.—Evening—EVELLION—The amount foultion gone into the Bank of England on balance to day is £52,000. La-Money, 93 5-16, UNITED STATES BONDS-65a, 10614; 67a, 10614 10-40s, 10614; new 5s, 10814. AMBRICAN RAILBOAD SECURITIES—New York Con-

ral, 93; Erie, 12%; preferred, 23.

Parts, June 26.—Rentres—64f 5c.

Frankfort, June 26.—United Status Bonds—62s,

BOSTON WOOL MARKEY.

BOSTON WOOL MARKEY.

BOSTON WOOL Demand fair, and sales up to the full average, comprising for the week upwards of 1,500,000 pounds domestie. No change to notice in prices. The market has now settled down to a basis of some 3 to 5 cents lower for all kinds than the current rates some months ago. The present excitement in the wool growing States is a matter of surprise to both dealers and manufacturers, and it is believed that this excitement can be but temporary, as wool could not be bought at prices ruling in the interior and disposed of in Eastern markets except at a loss. Transactions be bought at prices ruling in the interior and disposed of in Eastern markets except at a loss. Transactions in XXX Ohio have been principally at 52@35c. In pulled wool very little has been done compared with the transactions for some of the previous weeks. Recent sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X. XX, and XXX, at 50@55c; Michigan at 47c; New York and Western fleeces at 52@31c; washed combing and delaine at 55@50c; super and X pulled at 45@55c; super and X pulled at 45@55c; California spring at 20 @40c, and California fall at 22c.

BUTTER—DUI; New Fork and Bradford County extras, 266250; firsts, 266250; firsts, 266250; firsts, 266250; western extras, 206250; firsts, 166150; rolls, extras, 166150.

CHERE—Firm; Western fares, 200.

BALTINORE, June 26.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; Mestern superfines; stury Burgerine, 34.5564.75; extra, 36.0026.575; family, 35.0026.50; Grazzs—Whest dull and unchanged. Corn weak; mixed Western superfine, 36.0026.750; Grazzs—Whest dull and unchanged. Corn weak; mixed Western Fish Co. Oats weak; while Western 57.600.

BALTINORE, June 26.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; which western styre of the superfines; stury Burgon, South Haven, 20 being reproporting the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop Neighbars, 30.0026.50; description of the superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop G. P. Hosth, Superfines; pr. p Tecumseh, Goderich, 33.200 to wheat; prop G. P. Hosth, Superfines; pr. p Tecumseh

Tolebo, O., June 26.-Flourcrave domaind,
Gaais—Wheat fair and firm; No. 2 white Wabash,
Jl. 284; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.26; amber Michigan,
\$1.284; July, \$1.38; August, \$1.2621.284; No. 2 red, \$1.244, \$1.25; August, \$1.2621.284; No. 2 red, \$1.244, \$1.245; No. 2 and \$1.245; No. 2 amber Likinois, July, \$1.275; Corn fair and firm; high-mixed, cash and June, 72e; July, 72ke; August, 734;
G744ke; low mixed, 654; 67be; damaged, 44c, Oass a shade firmer; No. 2 and Michigan, 7346; white, 75e.

changed.

Change Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwankse, \$1.08%; No. 2 do, \$1.03; July, \$1.01%; August, \$1.01%; Oats inactive; No. 2, 50c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 milzed, in store, 64%; Rys cusree; No. 1; in store, 50c. Barley entirely nominal; No. 2 spring, September, \$1.00.

Payussons—Nominelly firm; mess pork, \$19.00 for pring. Lard, 13%cel3%c. ber, \$1.00.

1 ROVINGNE-Nominally firm; meas pork, \$19,00 for prime. Lard, 134;cs 135;c.

GRAIN FREIGUES—Quiet and unchanged; wheat to Buffalo, 25;c. to Owwgo, 6c.

Excellers—Flour, 4,500 bris; wheat, 100,500 bu.

SELUMINES—Flour, 7,500 bris; wheat, 161,400.

SRIPMINTS—Flour, 7,500 bris: wheel, 151,400.

LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE, June 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheel quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 76.078c. Outs very dull at 65.657c. Rye nominal.

Har—Dull; \$15.50632.0.0. Bris meats—Shoulders, 8%c; clear rib sides, 11%c; clear, 11%c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9%6.3%c; clear rib, \$12.70641.7c; clear, 12%6.86. Sugar-cured hams, 18.013%c. Lard—Theres, \$14.506 15.00; kegs, \$16.26616.50.

Whisex—\$1.15.

CORN MEAL—Resier, at \$3.95. Others unchanged.

Others unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. O., June 32.—Ghairs—Whest firm and unchanged. Corn steady; shelled, 72@75c; cars, on track, 69c. Oats dult and weak.

PETROLEVIS—Quiet; standard white, car lots, 9%c; Ohio State rest, 10 %c; small lots Fe/2c higher.

REPRIFIES—Whest, 1,750 bu; corn, 1,750 bu; cats, 5,200 bu.

\$1.3.
Grans—Corn quies but firm; & @90e for mixed and pulsow. Outs dull and nusettled at \$0.872a.

BUFFALO, June 28.—UFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 28.—Grans—Wheat quiet; sales of 20,000 bu No. 2 Milwanize on private terms; held at about \$1.05. Corn dul; freely offered at 70c; sales, 8,600 bu at that price. Outs neglected. Rye wanted. Cayal Francurs—Weak at 7c for wheat, and \$500 for corn to New York.

And the state of the control of the MARINE. MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, JUNE 27.

ARRIVED—Schr Minerva, Minekegon, lumber; schr Frank Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; stimr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stimr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber; scow Sailor Boy, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber; scow L. Fainter, Mack's Pier, wood; stimr Muskegon, Sundries; schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Heien Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; schw Sea Star, Muskegon, sundries; schr Heien Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Speet, Grand Haven, lumber; scow Sea Star, Muskegon, sind share of the estate, young is schr Heien Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Hattie Weils, Owwego, coal; schr Antares, Grand Haven, mundries; schr Ango, Horn's Pier, eedar posis; schr S. J. Luff, Ford River, lumber; schr Queen of the West, Ludington, wood; schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, coat; the Starling of the Lake Shore Bailross.

The schooner which the Canadian Government fitted up for the purpose of a lightship has arrive Bar Point, and will be put in position as quickly possible. She has served for several years as supposible that houses on the Canadian servers. as follows: Reginning at a point about 1,000 yards west of the Lake shore Railread bridge over the Ouyahoga River, on the above of the lake, a show wall or pier will be built directly out into the lake about 800 yards in length, to where the water is 27 feet deep, Jonning at right angles with this wall will be constructed the outer wall 1,000 yards in length, almost parallel with the shore line. The present Government places on which the lighthouse stands will be built, out to about even with the wall, leaving an opening at the corner for the entrance of vessels.

R.&T. TONIC ELIXIR

And Liquid Etiract of Beel Is-composed of the Juice of Raw Lean Beel combined with Tonics, Iron. &c., and is seen to the permanent cure of Piles, Dropsy, Indirection, Constipation, Dyspessia, Famal Diseases, General Debitty, Loss of Appetite, and Prostration of the Nervous System. Also, Liver Complisints, with Complication of the Kidneys and Bladder, and as Food by Consumptives. This preparation is an improvement on the Lisbig Solid Entract of Beef, being a Tonic, Stimulant, and Nutrent. For sale by all Dealers. Large Bottles, \$1.00; Trial Sise, 25 cents.

REMARKS & TULLBER, Physistra.

HEATING APPARATUS.

EIOTI VV ATRIK

LOW PRESSURE STEAM,
Perfectly sets and notesions, for heating Private Ray
denoes and Public Paulidings. Fore any, not over-heat
shoremally distributings. Fore any, not over-heat
shoremally distributings. Fore any, not over-heat
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BADIATORS. GOILS, AMORENTAGES,
WATER FEEDERS, GLORE VALVES, STEAM
PUMPS, REGISTERS, VARTHLATORS, ETC.
CRANE, BREED & OO.,
Heating Department,

WARREN NOTICE. Total of him NOTICE.

The sale of the "Cherokee Strip Lands" in Kansa, advertised to be sold under sealed bids by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the provisions of Act of Congress, May 11, 1871, has by direction of the Searchary of the interior, been suspended for the present on account of the financial depression in this section, generating from the reverges of the grandsupport.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

OHIO POLI

Personal Jeals

tween the De Leade

The Honest-Mon Forced to I Senator Thurman

Talk Now" on Popularity of the S Among the Ign

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Disgust of the G the Political

The Anti-Temperar garded as an to the Green

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AUMBUS, O., June 2

nded to him and his from Gen. Tom Ewing.

too when they s'all badly-whipped-in : known to be heatile ; preted of machination convicted of eating f who presented the Ciplatform as to the o
Tom Ewing (who is
the conviction that it
for the Democraticcompassed within his
currency-inflation pro
D. Campbell, former
Dayton District, carr
the platform. The

ACT OF BEEF.

ract of Beef of Raw Lean Boof ron, &c., and is section Profession for Piles, Dropsy, Indi-Dyspession, Female try, Loss of Appehe Nervous System. with Complications der, and as Food for eparation is an imag Solid Extract of mulant, and Nutribers. Large Bottles, its.

PARATUS. ATER RE STEAM r heating Private Residure air, not over-heated.

MILATOES, KIG. ED & CO., tment, ti., Cincinnati, O. CE. p Lands" in Kansas, d bids by the Commis-, in accordance with the ay il. 1873, has, by director, been suspended for notal depression in that a of the grasshoppers, the date when proposals 8. S. BUNDETT, mmissioner, G. L. b.

URRENCY. ckages

CURRENCY

Carrency,

OFFICE

### OHIO POLITICS.

Personal Jealousies Retween the Democratic Leaders.

The Honest-Money Democrats Forced to Eat Humble-Pie.

Senator Thurman "Not Ready to Talk Now" on the Currency Question.

Popularity of the Shinplaster Plank Among the Ignorant Democratic Masses.

The Inflation-Repudiation Issue to Be Carried Into the Democratic National Convention.

Disgust of the German Voters at the Political Situation,

The Anti-Temperance Sprat Not Re-

garded as an Adequate Offset to the Greenback Whale.

Verdict to Be Rendered Next Fall Over the Corpse of Ohio Bourbonism : " Died of Rag-Money."

From Our Own Correspondent,

Convenues, O., Jane 25.—The present political altustion in Ohio, and the character of the approaching canvass, have been determined mainly by the personal jealousies of the Democratic leaders. On the stump, and through the press, the contest will be over the rag-money inflationship which of the Democratic playform.

repudiation plank of the Democratic platform.

THE REAL STRUGGLE,
however, will be within the party, and between
Thurman, Allen, and Pendleton Presidential
aspirants, and a host of others who seek the
leadership in the State. Thurman, being the
most prominent of the Ohio Presidential candidates, was the object of common assault, and
his most vulnerable point was the cuarency question, on which he had committed himself against
the rag-money inflation scheme. Pendleton
himself kept in the background; but
his adherents seized the opportunity to thrust
forward his financial policy. And so it
happens that a most cordial invitation is extended to him and his following to "come and
be killed;" also, to assist at their own political. funeral. The invitation is given by Washington McLean, who has his old scores to settle with the New York honest-money Democracy, and is especially intent upon slaughtering Gov. Tildes in the National Convention; from Ancinnati Esquirer, which claims to have sted Pendleton's rag-money programme; Gen. Tom Ewing, who has boundless politirom cen. Tom Ewing, who has boundless point-cal aspirations; Lewis D. Campbell, who is ready to do saythlog to regain a position in politics; "Gen." Samuel F. Cary, the great oratorical humbug; Gov. Allen, who is being persuaded he will be the next President; and a lot more of such ilk, a considerable number of whom, like Ewing, Campbell, and Cary, are ex-Liberale, and for years have been more ad-

venturers in Ohio politics. Of course,
THE HONEST-MONEY DEMOCRATS
don't respond with exceeding alacrity to that inthe less certainly. Thurman perhaps has al-ready encountered his; and, with the more prom-inent of the honest-money Democracy, it would too when they shall have reached the status of a badly-whipped-in faction within the party, known to be hostile to its declared policy, suapected of machinations for its defeat, and selfconvicted of eating their own words with such

Thurman and the honest-money Democrats brought out their full strength at the Columbus brought out their full strength at the Columbus Convention. They were represented on the Committee on Resolutions by Judge Spaulding, who presented the Cleveland honest-money resolutions for acceptance as the State Democratic platform as to the currency. Thereupon Gen. Tom Ewing (who is suspected of entertaining the conviction that the most available material for the Democratic Presidential candidate is compassed within his own person) presented the currency-inflation programme; and he and Lewis D. Campbell, formerly Congressman from the Dayton District, carried their point and builded the platform. The honest-money Democrats the platform. The honest-money Democrats thereat gave vent to their outraged feelings in

TRULY MULLETT-ONIAN ENGLISH,—
Thurman, it is said, leading off in a style not
unworthy the great Mullett bimself; and Armstrong, of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, kaeping close after him. But upon Thurman was put the

close after him. But upon Thurman was put the additional humiliation of being required to make surrender in his little speech after the adoption of the platform, giving his adherence to the ticket, the party, and impliedly, at least,—for he dodged the point,—the platform. Thurman, his friends here claim, will never indorec the rag-money plank of the platform. "He told me to-day," said to me a leading Democratic editor of this State, "that no earthly power could make him do it. "I wanted to know what the Senator proposed to do about it. "If it becomes necessary," was the reply, "he will demounce the inflation humbing on the stump." But Thurman himself uses no such brive words, and it is already too late for him todo so. While his friends give out such talk, and privately pooh-pooh at the Cincinnati Enquirer, the great inflation organ, he, according to profane report, passes his time in his chambers, playing whits, spd

namning pands an interview with/him while here. He was, sure enough, enguged at whist; and, the remaining hands being played by honost-money Democrate very possibly, while waiting for his antagonists' play, he was, in a suppressed way, damning the platform. But if he does, in the company of select friends and with doors closed, thus give vent to his sentiments concerning the inflation-repudation platform, he is especially careful to make no such utterance publicly, nor where it could get into print. In response to my request for a few minutes talk, on condition that only so much thereof as he chose to have made public should be reported, and that first submitted to him for correction, he presented his compliments to The Tringne, with the observation that he was "not ready to talk now." His most intimate friends assert confidentially that he is incubating a great speech, to be delivered in due course of time. But

WHAT CAY HE SAY?

He has already publicly declared his adherence to the ticket. He has carefully suppressed what he might have said about the pistform. If he had the courage to place himself in antagonism to the rag-money programme, his time to have lone so was before the party-current lad set in that direction, as it now has moter the important projectors. Daily it is growing stronger, while fainter are the protests of the bonest-money. Democracy against it. To make stand against it now would be for him to oppose the party; and, with the Ohio Democracy in their present temper, that would be fatal to his aspirations. So it matters little what he shall say in that great speech now in course of preparation. The dilemma in which he is placed is that which his rivals in the party contrived for him when they secured the scoppion of the rag-money pistform. And, while Thurman maning courpied with his whist, damping the pistform, and the preparation of his great speech, the Omeinnati Enquirer, the repudiation-infinition organ, duringly observes that WHAT CAN HE SAY?

hurman wasn't heard from in the last State

Thurman wasn't heard from in the last State canvass, and wasn't missed aither.

The inflationists are

MATERS OF THE STUATION,—
not by virtue of surrice strategy, but because they are supported by the overwanelming majority of the voters of the pasty. While here, I happened to report to an influential member of the Democratic State Central Committee a zemark of Washington McLean's, to the effect that the Democratic platform in Onio was the reopie's platform. The Committee man in question, while derdding McLean's efforts to carry the rag-money issue into national politics, said: "Well, there's no doubt but that that plank is the most popular one that could have been put into the platform. The more it is argued, the more will it add to the Democratic vote in Ohio. All that the New York World and Eastern Democratic papers may say to the con-

voice in Ohio. All that the New York World and Eastern Democratic papers may say to the contrary will have no effect on our rural Democrats. The World and those other Eastern papers do not reach thom. They have taken their Democracy from the Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer for years. It has an enormous circuistion among them,—greater than that of all other Democratic papers published within or out of the State.—and they look to it for guidance. But, besides, times are hard. They

and they look to it for guidance. But, besides, times are hard. They

WANY MORE MONEY.

It's of no use to argue to them that money is cheap in New York and Cincinnati, and that it can be obtained on long investments at 5 per cent. That means on security improved by investors, and our farmers and small business-men and manufacturers can't give such security. Inflation originally stimulated business and promoted speculation. Investments were made in ventures such as now wouldn't command a dollar. They believe more money would restore a similar condition of affairs; and there's no use of arguing to them about it. You might say to them that the hard times they complain of were brought about by inflation; but they would tell you that it was contraction that brought she hard times, and beyond that you can't argue the question."

Another prominent hard-money Democrat, from the northern part of the State, said to me:

"It's all folly to argue the financial question or the second to the financial question or the second to the state, said to me:

Another prominent hard-money Democrat, from the northern part of the State, said to me:

"It's all folly to argue the financial question with the out-of-lown Democrats. They have a Granger political economy that is logic-proof on the subject, and they will not be satisfied that the rag-money mill will not restore flush times till they have tried it, and learned how m. oh worse an irredeemable cur-

Granger political economy that is logic-proof on the subject, and they will not be satisfied that the rag-money mill will not restore flush times till they have treed it, and learned how m. on worse an irredeemable currency makes matters. The greenback doctrine is therefore, the most popular one with them that could be amounced."

And not a leading Democrat have I met in Ohio, whether himself for honest currency or an inflationist, who did not express substantially the same opinion. Hence there seems, as is here stated, not the slightest probability of anything approaching to a split in the party on this question, nor any deviation from the rag-money plank. The resurrected Democracy, without regard to what the Manhattan-Club Democracy hand, the cardinal doctrine of Ohio Democracy and the Democraty that issue into the canvass as the cardinal doctrine of Ohio Democracy; and the Democratic leaders who are in the ascendant in Ohio intend to carry it into the Democratic National Convention, and there.

FIGHT IT OUT WITE THE RASPIEND DEMOCRATS. But the conditions are such that the honest-currency Democrat will vote the straight ticket, the ill-feeling between the leaders of the two factions will be intensified.

But the trouble is with the German vote. At no time since the War could the Democratic ticket, will at least be indifferent as to the result. And while, as of course, there will be no bolt, and every Democrat will vote the straight ticket, the ill-feeling between the leaders of the two factions will be intensified.

But the trouble is with the German vote. At no time since the War could the Democratic votes. Even with the wide-spread disastisfaction which led to the Republican absorbetesian from the polls, it would have been impossible for the Democracy to carry the State but for the German vote. Such and the secondant in the Ohio Democracy. The German voters of Ohio are, as a body, about the most independent to be found anywhere in the United States, and care next to nothing for parties. The anti-tumputary-l

plieb a vast deal in the way of
Daiving German Voters into the republican
The editor of the leading German Democratic
daily in the State (outside Cincinnati) said to
me, very significantly, yesterday: "We are left
a choice of svils. We are against the Republican
party, and we spit upon the inflation
hunbug. The fellows who got it up
were fools or dishonest, and they have
put the German voters where they are so disgusted that they don't care which party wins in
this election." Here the programme is to let
Thurman fetch out the honest-money vote for
the ticket, while Ewing, Alieu, Cary, and the
rest, enthuse the inflation-repudiationists; to
denounce in the cities the temperance legislation as the work of the Republicans, while, in
the rural districts, Cary's record shall be cited to
satisfy the temperance men. A remarkable performance, take it ail in all, this would be. The
Ohio Democracy, however, have vast capacity for
remarkable performances, and, despite their internal dissensions, may harmonize on the ticket.
But how they can bamboozle the German vote is
not easy to be seen; and the present indications
are, that, in spating up the rag-money issue, the
Ohio Democrats have insured their own defeat.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., June 28-1 a. al.—For the Lakes, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, cooler, cloudy, or partly cloudy wearther, and

CHICAGO, June 27,

occasional rain.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

Time, |Bar. |Thr |Hu. | Wind. |Rain Wther Max thermometer, 81; min. thermometer, 57.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHIZAGO, June 27. Station. Bar. Thr Wind. | Blain Weather. 

The Cost of Getting into Parliament. It costs to go to Parliament. According to a recent report made in the House of Commons, the largest sum known to have been spent to sesure an election was £17,601, or about \$88,000. This was spent by Messrs. Bell and Palmer for the Northern Division of Durham; their Conservative opponents, Messrs. Elliott and Pemberton, coming nearly second highest in expenditure, with £10,601 between them. But this does not by any means represent the total outlay. The return of the Liberals was disputed by Sir George Elliot, and Mr. Bell being unseated, the former was elected in his place. The petition and the second election must have cost quite another £10,000, so that Sir George Elliot must have spent pearly £15,000 for his seat, or, to put the same fact in another form, nearly £2 upon each of the votes he obtained. But Sir George, who began life as a miner, is reputed to be one of the richest men in the country, so that he could well afford the money, and, moreover, his pluck and outlay were rewarded with a Baronotcy. At the other and of the scale, the Marquis of Lorne was returned for the County of Argyle for £1 3s 6d.

### EDUCATIONAL

Annual Meeting of the Baptist Educational Society.

When It Was Organized, and What It Has Accomplished.

Addresses by President Moss and the Rev. Dr. Kendall Brooks.

The Alumni of the Chicago University.

versity. BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The anniversary exercises of the Northwestern Baptist Educational Society took place last evening at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. They were largely attended. The Hon, J. R. Declittle, President of the Society, presided. An anthem by the choir opened the exercises. It was followed by reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. G. W. Northrup. and prayer by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, who invoked the Divine blessing especially upon the work of the Society.

Dr. C. R. Blackall then presented an extract from the annual report which exhibited the fol-

from the annual report which exhibited the following

HBFORICAL AND FINANCIAL FACTS:

The Society was organized Sept. 14, 1871, in response to the call of a joint committee of the Trustees of the Chicago University and the Baptist Theological Union. Tenohurches were represented by delegates, and a constitution was then adopted. The first President of the Society was J. B. Thomas, D. D., then of the Society was J. B. Thomas, D. D., then of the Society had fairly started, the great fire disorganized every plan that had been made. The Rev. J. T. Wastover was then made financial agent, and continued as such till March 20, 1872, when he resigned. Nov. 18, 1873, a called meeting of the Society was held, at which it was deemed necessary to elect a new board of officers, and the following were chosen: President, J. R. Doolittle; Vice President, the Rev. J. Frost; Sceretary and Treasurer, C. R. Blackall; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. C. H. Daniels.

September, 1874, the Rev. Dr. Northrup resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Rev. D. B. Chenew was chosen to fill the vacancy, which position he still holds.

Since its organization the Society had received the sum of \$14,894.76. Of this sum Illinois had paid \$12,899.61, and \$9,375.79 of that was paid by the churches of Chicago, During the past year a change in the

mears the learts of our churches and of very father and mother than this: "What can I do for the ministry They are the proper of the polar of the church with the best care for the efficiency and ability of their ministry would be the most valuable powers for good. The speaker her discoursed month the afterning the property of the pr

of God.

A brief address was then made by A brief address was then made by THE REV. C. R. HENDERSON, of Indiana. He said that the churches and colleges would not be independent. The progress of civilization was indicated by the interdependence between families, societies, and nations. In the matter of education there was no such thing as perfect independence. Yet every man, if he was anything, was self-made. Their system tried to make independent men. A minister must preach the Gospel for a love of it, and not because of a sones that he had been assisted by the churches and was under an obligation to them. They needed independence in Indiana, he said, because the preachers had to preach to all sorts of classes, and must not truckle to any.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. To the Alumni of the University of Chicago: GENTLEMEN: The forthcoming Annual Commencement of our University and the Alumni Reunion is near at hand. Allow me to specially

mencement of our University and the Alumni Reunion is near at hand. Allow me to specially upon the importance of our coming together this year en masse.

By the courtesy of the Board of Trustees, one evening of Commencement week has been set apert for our own literary exercises.

Tuesday evening, June 29, at 7.45 o'clock, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, an oration will be delivered by the Rev. R. D. Shepard, of Chicago; a poem will be given by the Rev. J. W. Riddle, of Mariesta. Q., and a paper will be read prepared by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Northfield, Mass. The exercises will be interspersed with the best music, college songs, etc., rendered by the Quaker City Quartette Club.

Wednesday evening, June 30, at 2 p. m., the sinnal business meeting will be held in the parlors of the Brevort House, and at 4 p. m. a complimentary Alumni dinner will be given by H. M. Thompson, Esq., of the Brevort House, Mr. Thompson's very handsome compliment is in the way of encouragement and stimulus of the "Alumni Endowment Movement," which now promises a speedy completion. Let every Alumnas rally, even though at some personal sacrifice of time and trouble, to share in the festivities and enjoyments of an occasion so auspicious, so closely identified with a new and advanced era in the career of our Alma Mater. We ought to have 100 of our 135 members present. How many will respond at roll-call?

H. C. Maters,

President Alumni A OWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES,

Special Disputch to the Chicago Tribune,

Iowa Crrr, Ia., June 28.—To-day's trains brought large accessions to the already goodly number in attendance at the Commencement ex-ercises of the State University, among whom were many distinguished persons from this and other States.

other States.

Last evening occurred the union anniversary of the literary societies, the Sectagathian and Irving Institute, the young gestiemen's and the Errodelphian and Hesperian Societies. Each society, through its President, president, pre-

eties. Each society, through its President, presented its graduating members with diplomas, accompanied with an address, which was responded to on the part of such graduating members by one chosen for the honor. An interesting address was delivered by Mrs. Prof. Parker, in behalf of the two ladies' societies. Topic: "College Education of Women."

The large chapel was densely filled to-day. The Examining Committee of the Law Department, referred to in yesterday's Tanuuxa, completed their task, and reported the result to the Board of Regents. Seventy-one out of the seventy-four under examination passed. At the close of the examination short addresses were made to the class by Gov. Carpenter, Judges Reed and McKean, Dr. Burns, of Simpson College, and Regent Stagle.

This afternoon Chancellor Hammond delivered the closing address to the class, which 'was an interesting and instructive production, as all his efforts are.

The Redwin of Recents to-day elected Judge O.

New York, June 27.—Arrived, the steamer Wisconsin and Egypt, from Liverpool.

Wisconsin and Egypt, from Liverpool.

First Lesson, One Dollar.

Cincinsati Commercial.

A man named Heary Clark, of Brown County,
Ohio, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday on a rather finusual charge. On Sunday last
he wanted to mail a letter, and, noticing firealarm box No. 283, in South Camp Washington,
supposed it to be one of the letter-boxes of which
he had beard. He accordingly asked for the Key,
in the saloon to which the box is attached, and
the saloon keeper, supposing a fire had been
discovered, let him have it. On opening the
box he found that there was an inner door, and,
hoping to open it also, obeyed the written instructions, posted on the inside of every hook
box, to "pull down the hook and then let go."
This, of course, turned in an alarm, and the
engines turned out. To discover the difference
between a fire-alarm and a letter-box cost Mr.
Clark \$1 and costs.

SATAN EXALTED

Escape from the Lawrence (Kan.) Jail of Four Noted Des-

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Tragedy, and the Apathy of the Law-

Indians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies Killing and Stealing.

ers overpowered the guard this afternoon and escaped from the County Jail, taking all the

beard of Request. Seventy-one out of the sevential control of the seven Thursday following. As there was no telegraph within 75 miles, no effort was made to inform the authorities of Chicago or Appleton of the murder, or the arrest of the murderer, or the part his accomplice might have had in it, or take any steps to find out the truth of his statement. Don't you wish you had such officers? They age resting on their laurels, but did not find the minderer. He was taken by some old rangers, who were on their way here with his posse and the murdered man's horse. Parties from Wisconsin here have written to the Chiefs of Police at Appleton and Chicago, but have not heard from them yet.

heard from them yet. INDIAN WAR PARTIES.

The Indians at the Red Cloud and Spotted
Tail Agencies say that the large war-parties that
have recently left these reservations are going to fight their Indian enemies,—one going against the Shoshones, one against the Utes, and the

third to fight the Pawnees.

It is certain, however, that one of these parties attacked a small party of white travelers, of which Mr. Deer, Indian trader, at Red Cloud, which Mr. Deer, Indian trader, at Red Cloud, was one, and came near capturing the whole party. Lieut Abbott, from Spotted Tail Agency, arriving with a small detachment of soldiers, reinforced them just in time to save them.

Another large party crossed the North Platte, between Chimney and Court-House Rocks, going south, proably for a raid on the stockrauches along the Union Paolic Railroad.

The Sioux Commissioners will have to hurry up if they expect to prevent the Indian war which everything seems to indicate is now pending.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Liarorre, Ind., June 27.—The houses of Mr.

Jacob Wile, Mr. Harvey Traesdell, and Dr. Lysander Meeker were entered by burglars last night. About \$50 worth of jewelry was taken from Mr. Wile's house. Mr. Truesdell lost nothing. Dr. Meeker's watch and chain were taken. Two men from Chicago were arrested on suspicion, but this afternoon they were released.

BLOOMINGTON NEWS.

Special Disorich to The Chacas Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 27.—Samuel A.

Moore, ax-Treasurer of Empire Township, MoLean County, was found guilty of embezzling
§3,903. He was fined twice that sum and sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail.

William Elmore, of Mason City, who some
months ago seriously stabled Charles Awe, a
saloou-keeper af Bloomington, has been acquitted on the plea of self-defense.

HORSE-THIEVERY.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA. III., June 27.—Last night tife barn Samuel W. Baymond, County Treasurer, was broken open, and a valuable black mare stolen, together with one double and one single barness; also a nice lap robe and buggy cushions. A liberal reward is offered for the arrest of the perpetrators of the crime.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday moraling a mas and girl, both decontly clad, went to the boat house kept by Patrick Cellins, at the Battery and hired a small boat. The man rowed out int and hired a small boat. The man rowed out into the stream, and when about midway between the Battery and Govarnor's Island, drew the oars into the boat and drifted down with the tide. While the girl sat watching the passing vessels, the man drew a revolver and began firing at his companion, who cried for help, and after he had fired the third shot she grappled with him, and tried to obtain possession of the revolver, but he succeeded in firing another shot, which passed through her hand. The man, seeing two men nearing them in a boat, placed the muzzle of the revolver to his left breast and fired, the ball lodging near his heart. He fell over the grownle of the boat, dead, his head hanging in the water. The men in the boat con reached the skiff in which the tragedy had taken place and lifted the body of the man out of the

peradoes. Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chings Pribune.
LAWRENCE, Kau., June 27.—Four white prison

ANAMENCE, And., Jules 27.—Four white prisoners over-powered the guard this afternoom and escaped from the County Jail, taking all the arms in the Jailer's office, including row rifles. Two of them mounted a horse hitched it an adjacent stable, while the other two statted om foot. Those on horseback stopped a citizen who was riding into town and took his horse from him. They then struck across the country, south. The two on foot picked up two horses a short distance from the city. They are this well mounted and arrived. They are all desperate characters, comprising two noted desperates from the plates named Ledford and Ingalia, a Rentunky outlet the prisoner, and the renowned McDavid, one of the Muscon the James gang. This McDavid is known and feater and the vines are being used extensively, but little hope is entertained of their capture. They will undountedly make for Missouri, where they will undountedly make for Missouri, where they was a deeply-laid plot to get them out of the way.

A two days ago I visited the prisoner, and the steampt to still Mr. Keach, some things have come to light that make it look as if there way. A deeply-laid plot to get them out of the way. A few days ago I visited the prisoner, and he seems to tell all be known, and is a straightforward manner. Inclosed I send you a copy of a letter written by him and sent to his aunt, which will explain itself:

DEAR AUNS TELES I I am very sorry that I have for write you this letter. Aunt May Ann took me from the plate and done as also losh me, and how I am in Jail to be hune ment fall.

A DOMESTIC TRAGECY.
Correst endesse New York World.
Bath, N. Y., June 24.—A shocking domestic tragedy was enacted near Troupesburg, this (Stauben) county, on Sunday last, the particles of which have just rached here. It see lars of which have just — wheel here. It seems that about six years » o Miss Helen Hendrichs, an accomplished daughter of Alonzo Hendricks, a wealthy farmer living 4 miles from Troupseburg, married a man named William H. Dildine, against the wishes of her family. Dildine removed with his wife to Wellaville, Allegany County, and from that time until Saturday last she led a most wretched life, owing to the abuse and neglect of her husband. Two years ago her father went to Wellaville and took his daughter home with him, together with her two children, but after a few days Dildine forced her to return to his house. On Saturday last he began quarreling with his wife at the breakfast table, and finally struck her from her chair with a plate, and, seizing her by the hair, battered her head against the floor until she was almost unconscious, in which condition he left her. When she recovered sufficiently she took her children and started for her father's, reaching there Saturday night. On Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, Dildine appeared at Hendricks'. He swore that he would take his boy back home with him, and tore the child from its mother's arms and started for his wagon. As Dildine left the house George E. Hendricks, a brother of Mrs. Dildine, aged 21 years, drew a revolver and commanded Dildine to stop. The latter paid no attention to the demand, and young Hendricks fired three shots at his brother-inlaw. At the third shot Dildine turned around and fell to the ground. Mrs. Dildine took her child from his arms and ran into the house. One of the pistol-balls had contered beweath Ditdine's left shoulder-blade, passed through the left lung. that about six years soo Miss Helen He

South Carolinn's Centennial.

The Palmetto Guard of Charleston, S. C., have determined to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, which falls on the 28th of June, 1876; and in response to an invitation to deliver the address on the occasion Gen. J. B. Kershaw writes: "This appointment is flattering to me, and most gratifying, as an evidence of the continued confidence and kind regards of those whose chivalirus devotion to honor and patriotism distinguished them among the distinguished, the first and most precious of her jewels laid by an agonized State upon the altar of sacrifice to duty, honor, and the right. I will not fail to obey your wishes, on the great occasion mentioned, to the best of my poor abilities."

AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE.

Week commencing June 28.
Still Another Great Week! aret appearance of the Incomparable the Most Wonde Whose Turilling and Electric Leap from the Stage to the Ceiling is the MARVEL OF THE AGE. This is the anne of grammatic art, and the last Acrebatic Star of the ceasen. Beyond this is impossible.

First appearance of the Taverite Comedian, Author, and Manager.

nd Manager,

Olasrio VVIito,

to long and favorably known in this city as the Manager

f Hooley's Minetrels, and known the world over as the

'prest appearance of the Popular Comedian, Last week of those Casine Marrels, DAYE's School of DUCA TRD DUCS. Lost week of SHERIDAN and MACK. PICROY is a Brillian Recital. PRANCE, LITTLE MISSISS MATHIAS and HUNTPRANCE, LITTLE MISSISS MATHIAS and HUNTPRANCE, LITTLE MISSISS MATHIAS.

In the Rearing Parce,

CABMAN 98!

HUGHES and WAMBOLD in Estiling Ethiopian Acts, Dances, etc.

EF Remember the Prices—The lowest of any Theatre In the World! HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

MONDAY, June R. Every Evening and Saturday
Mathese. Triomphant return stast of the
famous Prima Domms.

MRS. JAS. A. OATES English Comic Opera Company REPERTOINE FOR THE WEEK.

Monday and Tuesday-Lacced's Famous Opens, GL.

Wednesday—MADAME ANGOYS ONIED.

Thursday and Fristy-THE PRINCESS OF TREBLE
ZONDE.

Saturdas—THE PRINCESS. Saturday—THE PRETTY PERFUMER. Saturday Matines—GIROFLE-GIROFLA

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Union Square Theatre Company, of New York, Will appear on MONDAY, JULY 5, in Mr. Bart Juckson's adaption of the Great Play of
THE TWO ORPHANS!

For the 181st Consentive Performants.

Box Office for the sale of Reserved Scatts will open on
THURSDAY, July 1.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. WEEK OF DALY'S FIFTH-AV. (NEW YORK CUMPANY, who will present another New York Success, Women of the Day!

Wednesday and Saturday sights—BIG BONANZA, Friday—Besselt of FANNY DAYENTORY—LONG ASUHANCE and ROUGH DIAMOND, Saturday Matinos—WOMEN OF YER DAY, July 5—LAYERLY SHINSTREIS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement four days and Wednesday Matthes with the encisons natural actor, ROBERT MOVADE, In his famous impersonation of RIP VAN WINKIE Children's 10-sent Matters Wednarday. Fiddy, first time, MARK TWAIN.

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS,

fflwankie & Prairie du Chien 8:30 a. m. \*7:60 p. m. 

rors Passinger (Sunday).

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rors Passinger (Sunday).

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1-20 p. m.

KANKAKE LINE.

From Central Deput, foot fake-st., and deput foot Turney
second-st., Ticket affect, III Randolph-st., and at deput.

ndianapolis, Lonaville & Cincin-eati Dag Express. 120 p. m. 830 p. m. nati Night Express (daily). 830 p. m. 7:15 s. m. CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKORO LINE.

Philobury, Cincinnati & St. Louis Bailway depot, evo-Clinion ami Carroll-six., Was Side. Tickel edice, LR moloph-si., and as depot. Leave. | Arrive.

Louisville à Cincin 8:00 a. m. 8:50 p. m. s. Louisville à Cincin 7:38 p. m. 7:00 a. m. CMICAGO & PACIFIC BAILROAD.
Passenger depot corner Chicago and L
Yreight and tichet-affer No. 65 Clarket. next Louve, | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILBOAD.
From depot corner Clinion and Carrolless. West Side
Ticket after, 121 Hundelph-st., and at depot. 

| Leubs. 47730c | A7730c | A77 Patha lease from rear of Especifica discipling and depoil
food of Patenty-Second de Raile offer, 101 Charled,
corner of Washington.

Leane, Arrive. 8:45 a. m. 7:12 p. m. 8:25 p. m. 7:20 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. pot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Batel. to Stof tol & The Leave, | Arrive.

SCALES FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRBANKS. MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FORSYTH'S SCALES

NO CURE! Dr. Kean 300 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, fax be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, mail chronic or nervous diseases. Dit. J. KEAN is the chip physician in the enty who warrants cares or no pay.

Omce hours, Sa. m. to Sp. m.; Sandaya from S to II.

DR. T. J. CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE Is a sure cure for Private Diseases.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

OLD PAPERS. OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 100. In the Counting-Room of this

CENERAL NEWS.

ph Strauss, of No. 111 White street, yes-took A. Parsy's horse, and was thrown by mai and severely hurt.

ion will be held at the parlors of the Church of the Messiah, corner Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue, for the Rev. B. loke Herford this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Friends of his from all the Unitarian churches, and any friends of his in the city, are most cordially in-

Rev. J. R. Hibbard addressed the con-ion of the New Cherch Temple, at the e, corner Washington street and Ogden e, yesterday afternoon, selecting as his t the recent General Convention and Minn New York.

The Leavitt Street Congregational Sundaychool have their seventh annual excursion and
market-picnic by the steamer Muskegon to
transton Tuesday. Nevans' military band fursushes music on the boat and in the grove. All
re invited. The boat leaves Goodrich's wharf
t 8:30 a.m. Tickets for the round trip—Adults,
cents; children, 25 cents.

It was reported last night that three young men had been drowned in the lake, at the foot of Park row, but inquiry revealed the fact that they had not. They ventured out in one of Lynch's skiffs, in a rough sea, late in the afternoon, and were capsized, and rescued after some difficulty and a narrow escape from drowning. The names of the parties were not ascertained.

The names of the parties were not ascertained. A meeting was held yesterday at 452 Milwaukee avenue to organize a company for the Second Regiment. J. M. Carroll was Chairman. After a few remarks by the Chairman and others, forty men signed their names to become members of the company. D. W. Regan is to act as Captain until a sufficient number of names are enrolled. They will drill Tuesday and Friday nights at the Northwestern Hall on Cornell street.

Pursuant to a notice in the last issue of the Vorbote, signed by Marie Axen and Ermina Ocet, the women favorable to the Communist cause met at No. 105 North avenue yesterday afternoon to take action in regard to the furnishing of suitable colors for the Chicago Communists. The necessary committee was appointed, and it is likely a report will be submitted next Sunday to a meeting to be held at the same place. The number in attendance yesterday was not large, and not a great deal of entitusiasm prevailed.

FALLING AMONG THIEVES.

VENTURES OF A PHILADELPHIA ALDERMAN. yan, who represents the Fifth Ward of phia in the Council of that city, but etter known to fame as the Treasurer of delphia Base-Ball Club. The Alderman was at Pittsburg the other day on business, and could not resist the temptation to slip over to this city and see how his organization bethis city and see how his organization beved itself. So far as the club is connect, he is filled with satisfaction, tone little incident of a personal nature has ppened during his stay here which has cast a adow over his life, and which detains him here en after his veterans have departed. Although a Alderman, by virtue of his office, is a Police atice, and has tried many an offender, yet the indard of crime is so low in his quiet city that never has had an opportunity to be me acquainted with the refined and illful way in which cheating is cried on if a city like Chicago. His knowledge criminals might carry him unscathed through e peris of an Eastern city, but in Chicago was like unto a little child, innocent and owing no evil.

he was like unto a little child, innocent and knowing no evil.

Four days ago, as he was standing in front of his hotel, there rushed up to him a man who greeted him as an old friend. The Alderman knew him not, and said so, remarking that his name was McCalligan, not Wells, and that he came from Philadelbuia, not Cleveland. And it came to pass with unerring accuracy that, ten minutes afterwards, another man rushed up the steps, greeted the Alderman as "My old boy," and asked him how he left everybody and everything in Philadelphia. Then he invited the Alderman to take a stroll, and the latter followed him like an ox to the slaughter. They went to see about that lottery ticket which drew a prize. The bunko-cloth was produced, and the Alderman went in. He represented what money he had, and then deposited a valuable soitaire diamond ring valued at \$840, which he had borrowed from a Philadelphia friend in order that he might impress the people of the West with an exaggerated idea of his magnificence. Having thus put up the ring, he went out to get money to substitute for it, but when he returned the premises were vacant. As he came down-stairs he met a newsboy and asked him where the people had gone who occupied Room 10. The boy gave a wink and told the him where the people had gone who occupied Room 10. The boy gave a wink and told the Alderman he guessed he had been bunkoed. It is not the least of the Alderman's humiliations that a Chicago street-urchin of 10 should be wiser in his generation than a Philadelphia Police Institute of 40.

He put the matter in the hands of the de-He put the matter in the hands of the detectives, who soon discovered that the ring could be recovered if Mike McDonald were paid \$425. The Alderman does not see the justice of that, being unacquainted with the local peculiarities of Chicago, and the way in which police business is done here, and is hanging on in the hope he can get back his friend's jewel at a cheaper rate. During this enforced delay a couple of his Chicago acquaintances, sympathicang cheaper rate. During this enforced delay a couple of his Chicago acquaintances, sympathizing with his unsophisticated nature, are keeping close watch of him, fearing lest he may lose the reat of his property at three-card-monte, or some other intallectual amusement unknown in Philadelphia, and that they will have to pay his

THE END OF THE HONEYM Another simpleton shot himself yesterday, because a woman known as "Handsome Bertha," whom he had married in a rash hour, frowned upon him and smiled upon her former genial male companions. The man's name is August Lang, and he is said to have been either a New York detective or a Deputy Sheriff at one time. He came here a few months ago with a considerable sum of money, and made the acquaintance of Bertha Lakofeki, alias "Handsome Bertha," a native of Prussian Poland. He found her in charge of a saloon on West Eandolphe street, between Jefferson and Desplaines, and after a short—a very short—courtship engaged to marry her. He lavished about \$1,500 upon her, onlying diamonds and costly dreases for her. The marriage occurred on the 8th inst., and the couple took up their abode in a room at No. 144 South Haisted street, the fair Bertha abandoning her former occupation as dispenser of Rhine wines to German admirers. The honeymoon was unprecedentedly brief, and love was soon exchanged for hate. Bertha rather enjoyed her new life, but did not lose sight of her old-time companions. August did not reliah the liberties taken with his sife by the convivialists of the Randolph street wine-room, and it troubled him so sorely that he began to brood over it. He also began to repent of his folly, and it looked to him as if he had been made the dupe of a designing woman and her not over-acrupulous friends.

His repentance came when his funds were all gone, and he became miserable beyond description. He finally resolved to make his quietus, not with a bare bodkin, but with a smith & Wesson pistol. He chose the saloon in the basement of No. 171 Madison street and solected 12:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the time for a final adieu to his trials and tribulations. He placed the pistol to his left breast, close to the heart, but not exactly over it, and fired. He fell to the floor, and the stonished and dumbfounded bookkeeper and one or two others present lifted him on a lounge and severe wound and probed for the bellet, but i because a woman known as "Handsome Bertha," whom he bad married in a rash hour,

andolph and Halsted streets, went distracte Over her.

Lang is a men of about 30 years, of good address and manners, and apparently a man who would have been given credit for the possession of more common sense than he has shown in the present case. He may escape the Coroner, but his chances are doubtful.

### SPORTING NEWS. THE TRICGER.

THE TRIGGER.

THE CALIFORNIA RIFLE-MATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The inter-State rifle-match was shot to-day by the team of the Summer Guards at Patterson's ranch, Alameda County, 14 miles from the city. Private L. L. Campbell acted as Captain of the team; Lieut. Sheldon, J. Kellog, Jr., judges for the New Yorkers; Col. John C. McComb, of the Second California Regiment, for the San Emericant. Yorkers; Col. John C. McComb, of the Second California Regiment, for the San Franciscoans; Capt. Henry Plate, agent of the Remington Gun Company of this city, and Private Joseph Jenkins, of Company E. markers; Col. Henry J. Shaw, city editor of the Call, referee. Each man fired two sighting and seven scoring shots at 200 and 500 yards, respectively, with Sharp's rifles. The shooting at 200 yards began at s quarter past 11 and concluded at half-past 12.
Bright sanshine and a moderate breeze pre-

SCOBE AT TWO HUNDRED	TAI	RD8		4		
Private William Burke,	4 3	3	4	3	2	3
Private Joshua Robertson	3	4	3	3	3	
Sarot G H Strong		-3	3	4	4	4
Cornoral Charles Nach	. 3	~ <b>3</b>	- 31	- 3	3	4
Drivata Thomas Murnhy	2 2	- 3	- 3	- 8	2	- 3
Private D Watson	. 3	- 2	•	- 3	- 0	4
						1
Deirecta D A Sarla		3	- 3	- 2	•	1
Cant St J Burns		- 0			- 20	- 2
Private C P. Preble	5 2	- 2	- 3	- 3	- 35	- 4
Private Willam Dove	2	3	3	3	3	- 5
Lieut, E. C. Hunt	9	3	3	3	3	- 5

Firing commence match ended at 3:15.

BASE-BALL. AT ST. LOUIS Sr. Louis, June 27.—Base ball: Saint Louis Reds, 3: Washingtons, 0.

POLITICAL.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.
BUBLINGTON, Ia., June 26.—The Des Moines
County Republican Convention was held to-day. The following delegates were selected: A. H. Stutsman, Geo. H. Lane, J. S. Burnham. Theo. Stutsman, Geo. H. Lane, J. S. Burnham. Theo. Guelich, Frank Hatton, John G. Foote, H. W. Courtwright, W. Seymour, Fred Heiser, J. W. Williams, Daniel Hixon. It is understood that the delegation will support Rodgers, of Davenport, for Supreme Judge.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, June 26.—The Mills County Republican Convention to-day instructed its delegates to the State Convention to vote solidly for the Hon. J. R. Reed for Supreme Judge.

. WISCONSIN. County Convention to-day elected Judge Gary and James M. Foster delegates to the State Convention for the First District, and James V. Jones and Richard Guenther for the Third Dis-trict. All the delegates are favorable to Har-

THE MINNESOTA OPPOSITION. Sr. Paul, Minn., June 26.—The Opposi County Convention, held here to-day, elected twenty-three Fisher delegates and passed resolutions strongly recommending the nomination of Fisher for Governor.

### THE WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

ON BOARD STEAMER ELLEN HUDEY, SPRING GREEK, Wis., June 24.—The Wisconsin River excursion reached this point safely at 3 o'clock having met with no stoppages by bars. The boat experienced great difficulty in getting through the bridge of the C., M. & St. Paul Railway at Lone Rock. This bridge has a clear draw of only 40 feet, and the piers are protected by ripraps, which close the channel almost entirely, giving less than 2 feet in the deepest part. Our steamer draws but 15 inches light, and was ensteamer draws but 15 inches light, and was enabled to get through after an hour's hard work
with spars and anchors. We shall tie up at
Prairie du Sac to-night, and reach Portage at
noon to-morrow. As the main part of the Government work lies between the towns mentioned,
I shall be better able to express an opinion on
the wing-dam system after reaching Portage.
Up to date, the opinions formed and expressed
are unfavorable to it,—expreienced river men
asserting that it is absolutely valueless, and that
the river is not a dollar better than it was five
years ago.

O. years ago.

A SPIRITUALISTIC BLOW-OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 27.—The great Spiritualistic Convention, composed of the leading me diums, rappers, mind-readers and soul-reader diums, rappers, mind-readers and soul-readers of the Northwest, assembles-in Dubuque to-morrow, and will remain in session during the week. The exercises will be conducted in the open air, and under the bush, a nice shady grove on the bluffs having been secured for this purpose. Several of the most prominent Spiritualists in the Northwest are present, and the flow of soullife and true-inwardness promises to be immense. W. Chandler, of Dubuque, is general manager.

CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—The Gazetie's Yellow Springs special says that Clement J. Acton, formerly member of the firm of Acton, Clark & Co., of this city, attempted suicide this after-noon by cutting his throat with a razor. His wife attempted to wrench the razor from him, and was cut severely on the hand. Her screams brought Col. W. P. Anderson, of this city, to her aid, and he disarmed Acton. The wound is severe, but not necessarily fatal, as no arteries were severed. It is reported that Mr. Acton lost heavily in railroad speculations, causing temporary derangement of his mind.

Live-Stock in Colorado.

Live-Stock in Colorado.

Office of Colorado Stock-Growers' Association, Denyer, June 18.—In response to very many inquiries respecting the condition of live-stock in Colorado, I have the honor to report:

That a series' of inquiries, personal and by letter, have been made during the last thirty days, extending through the entire pastoral region of the Territory.

The information has been collected, principally, from persons who have been engaged in the various round-ups held since the 20th of May.

Along the base of the mountains, and extending out several miles on the plains, the range has been overstocked with cattle, horses, and sheep, and stock is not generally in good condition. At some points along the Arkansas the dry weather of last fall gave atock poor feed during the winter and spring. In Lararnie, Weld, Boulder, Arapahoe, Elbert, Douglas, El Paso, the principal part of Bent, Hueriano, Pueblo, Grand, Boulder, Arapahoe, Elbert, Douglas, El Paso, the principal part of Bent, Hueriano, Pueblo, Grand, Summit, Lake Park, Fremont, and Costilla, from which reports have been received, the general statement is, that the range is in excellent condition, and that cattle have never come through the winter with less loss, and were never in better condition for summer grazing. While at a round up at Wilson Brothers', in Elbert County, I saw seventy-three head of 3-year-olds, selected from a bunchyof 150 head, estimated to average 1, 150 pounds, and as fine beef as ever went to the shambles.

It is estimated by competent judges that the entire losses, during the past winter, will not exceed 3 per cent.

Sheep have done well, are in good condition, and in fair demand.

The large demand for beef and mutton in the mining districts, and the prospects of a slift Eastern market, coupled with the fine condition of the cattle, is exceedingly gratifying in view of the effect these facts will have upon business in the Territory.

The losses caused by grasshoppers will be more than made good by the unexpected prosperity of this

One of the Most Thriving Cities in Wisconsin.

OSHKOSH.

Great Natural Resources for Busines and Manufacture.

Beautiful Sites for Residences on Shores of Lake Winnebago.

The Finest Sheet of Yachting Water in the West.

A Most Favorable Situation for Summer-Resort.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

OREKORE, Wis., June 26.—A visit to the City of Oshkosh, now so vigorously springing up from the ashes of its late five, discloses to the most casual observer the fact of its great reuperative force, and the great vitality of its

is being pushed forward with grest vigor, and everything indicates that spirit of enterprise and business activity for which Oshkosh has ever been distinguished.

The courageous hopefulness so plainly manifested must arise from the firmest faith in the

future prosperous career of the place,—a faith that is not only well sustained by the spleudid progress in the past, but which a knowledge of her unbounded resources for trade and manufacturing will conclusively show to be well Two months have not elapsed s ince the fire

and during that time SEVERAL BRICK BLOCES have been erected; many more are well ad vanced in their construction; and, on nearly every other site in the business portion of the burnt district, foundations are being laid and building material stored in readiness for imme-

Bricklaving is an extensive business in Osh kosh at the present time, and the incessant click of the hundreds of masons' trowels adds a new chord to the music of Oshkosh, and mingles sonorously in the noisy chorus of her machinery and business hum.

It would naturally be supposed that such a fire would have paralyzed the hopes of a community; but no sign of despondency is to be seen in Oshkosh. These people are determined to build up a city here worthy of the BEAUTIFUL AND ADVANTAGEOUS SITE

it occupies. They will succeed, even beyond their highest anticipations; for nothing can check the progress of a place like this.

No one can become familiar with the beautiful and fertile country surrounding Oshkosh, and look at its magnificent river, 600 feet wide at this point, flowing from the great forests of Northern Wisconsin, and floating to this city their timber-products; and this splendid sheet of water, Lake Winnebago, and the steamers and sall-craft which ply in and the steamers and sail-craft which ply in

and the steamers and sail-craft which ply in every direction, to the Mississippi on the west, and Lake Michigan on the east,—without seeing the plainest evidences that Nature has laid here the foundations for a city of large proportions, and one that must necessarily be a great business and manufacturing centre.

The immense quantities of commercial timber, in the shape of hard wood as well as pine, in the country to the north of Oshkosh, on its tributary rivers; and the vast deposits of 100 nore, which can be shipped south on the line of its demand, through the forest which furnishes the fuel for its manufacture,—must ever make this region one of

This tract of forest-land also comprises large bodies of the finest grain and grass lands in the West. The country is well watered and not subject to droughts. There is every variety and character of soil and face of country, from the sandy, and rough, and rocky, and mining lands, hay-marsh, cranberry-bog, cedar and tamarack awamps, to the very finest sugar-maple lands, comprising nearly whole townships in a body,—the latter as GREAT MANUPACTURING ACTIVITY.

the latter as

FINE PARMING LANDS
as can be found in the West, with all the coveted advantages of rich soil, best of timber, plentifully supplied with the purest of running water, spring brooks, large rivers, and beautiful lakes; with railroads, business, and manufacturing desirities and a healthy climate.

lities, and a healthy climate This country has but just been opened up to settlement by the railroads. Its trade and business are developing with wonderful rapidity; villages and manufacturing hamlets are springing up along the lines of the railroads. The manufacture of pine lumber and hardwood lumber eaves graves and family and the server of the serve manufacture of pine lumber and hardwood lumber saves, spokes, and wagon and furniture timber. now constitute the principal articles of manufacture; to which must soon be added iron works, and the various staple iron manufactures; for let it be understood that the railroads run from the iron and copper mines southward, through the great tract of timber and farming lands by which the ore can be moved to meet the fuel, on the very line of its natural. meet the fuel, on the very line of its natural shipment and ultimate demand. The lines of road traversing this country must necessarily

road traversing this country must necessarily become

A CONTINUOUS HIVE OF INDUSTRY.

and pour an immense trade into the first available business-centre; and Oshkosh is the point. In it is plainly foreshadowed.

Here is the splendid river flowing from this great forest-tract, and uniting at this point with Lake Winnebago and its centinuous water-communications east and west.

The flow of trade from the north naturally runs to the west side of Lake Winnebago; that is the line of the direction of the demand of its products; and here is the natural centre of trade and business between it and the beautiful prairie and opening country which stretches from here away to the south and west.

The country immediately surrounding Oshkosh, and, in fact, the adjoining counties, is among the

the country immediately surrounding Oshkosh, and, in fact, the adjoining counties, is among the Most Fertile and modified counties, in the West,—prairie and woodland commingled with beautiful lakes and rivers.

The great resources of Oshkosh stimulate a growth which no disaster like her great fire can suppress. Last year, nearly 1,000 buildings were erected; and this year, although the great fire destroyed the business portion of the city, its rapid progress is unchecked.

The danger of fire, so long menacing Oshkosh, is now, to a great degree, removed. The large quantities of combustible material which were stored in such dangerous proximity to the business portion of the city, are now forever banished by a city ordinance to that effect. The old wooden buildings are all destroyed in that locality, and nothing but fire-proof structures are to be permitted to take their place. The safety of the city from further great conflagrations.

CAN BE YERN READILY SECURED;

are to be permitted to take their place. The safety of the city from further great conflagrations

CAN BE VERY READILY SECURED;
for very few places have better intural facilities for protection. The spisudid river, 600 feet wide, which bisects the city, forms an effectual barrier of non-communication and gives an immense water-frontage, with an ever ready and most available supply of water at the immediate points of greatest dauger.

There is no doabt that Ochkosh will profit by her experience and avail herself of her superior advantages, to secure immunity from any further extensive conflagrations, and that the city will be rebuilt on a foundation of safety.

It is rare to find a place with such fine business facilities possessing so many attractions as a place of residence. The wealthier classes, the business and professional men, of large cities, are glad to find pleasant places of residence from 10 to 20 miles from their places of business, where their homes are exempt from the stifling, impure air, and heat, dust, and smoke of the crowded marts; while the citizens of Oshkosh have, within the or fifteen minutes' carriage-drive of their business-centre, The Most DELIDHIPUL SITES for surburban residences, embracing a lake-front of surpassing beauty. The drive to Winneconned discloses a most picturesque view of lake and river, and beautiful slopes of prairie, groves, and cultivated fields. The shores of Lake Winnebury—a most magnificent sheet of water, and as finest yachting waters in the West—are among the most delightful situations for subarbas-residences to be found in the country. The shore in the immediate vicinity of Oshkosh, and for a several miles, has a fine gravelly or stony beach, with many beautiful points and bays. Steamboats, sail-oraft, and pleasure-yachts ply its waters, and add additional attractiveness to the lovely scene. No finer location can be found for a

AURORA, ILL.

The News of the Week.

special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

AURORA, Ill., June 26.—The West Division

Public-Schools closed during the week for the
summer vacation,—the exercises of the

GRADUATING CLASS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL occurring on Thursday evening, when the City-Hall was througed to overflowing, and several hundred persons were unable to gain admittance. hundred persons were unable to gain admittance.

The exercises were of a very interesting character,—each and every member of the class reflecting credit upon themselves and honor upon the school. The heat was almost intolerable throughout the evening. Every foot of standing-room was densely packed, and a number of persons fainted away, and had to be removed; but the andience person for a moment lost but the audience never for a moment lost interest in the programme, and perfect good order prevailed. The members of the class were: Maggie N. MacArthur, Irene Titus, Henry Slaker, Clara Belle Bradley, Sadie T. Scott, Mary C. Bolton, Hattie L. Norton, Annie L. Hoyt, Thomas H. Brown (African), Edna V. Chittenden, Grace McMicken, and Frank G. Hanchett, The West-Side schools have been Hanchett. The West-Side schools have been admirably conducted for seven years past by Prof. Frank H. Hall, who now severs his connection with them to take charge of the Agricultural School recently organized in Sugar Grove. Our citizens of District No. 4 very much regret his departure, while his late pupils are inconsolable. As a parting token of their affection, they presented him, on Thursday evening, with a very beautiful and costly calendar clock. His successor has not yet been selected, though the Board of Education have had numerous applications for the position. They can rever find a more faithful, efficient, or successful teacher. ful teacher.

The East-Side schools close next week, the ex-

ful teacher.

The East-Side schools close next week, the exercises of the graduating class occurring in the Opera-House on Thursday morning.

AMUSEMENTS:

Blind Tom gave a concert at the Opera-House on Monday evening, and was favored with a good audience; but his performance did not seem to give so great satisfaction as in former times,—his memory having apparently allowed the character of his music to retrograde rather than improve. Of course, his programme contained some of the finest productions of the old masters; but, upon the whole, it semed too much of the buriesque order.

Anna Dickinson drew a very slim audience on Thursday evening,—not taking in a sufficient sum to pay hall-reut. Yet the gentle Anna has no one to blame but herself. She was at one time, a couple of years since, engaged to deliver a lecture before the Library Association, the members of which and her audience she treated in a most unladylike manner; and our people are hlessed with excellent memories. She officiated as her own manager upon this occasion, and did not manifest half so much dignity as upon her former visit.

Aurora Commandery, No. 22. Knights Temp-

and did not manifest half so much dignity as upon her former visit.

St. John's Day.

Aurora Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, to the number of forty, with their ladies, and accompanied by the Aurora Cornet Band, visited Rocheile on Thursday to celebate St. John's Day with their brethren of that city, and express themselves as very much pleased with their reception. The day was delightful, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT and the Commany—the only fire company on the West Side—disbanded on Wednesday evening, because our very economical City Fathers—refused to pay a little bill of 34 for keeping fire in the hose house on one of the coldest nights last winter. The service was ordered by the proper officer.

pay a little bill of \$4 for keeping fire in the hose house on one of the coldest nights last winter. The service was ordered by the proper officer, and the bill certified to by the Chief Engineer; but the Council refused payment; and a communication from the company, asking the reason of such refusal, was tabled without a word of explanation. Their action in this respect is but a fair sample of their ordinary and original axis of transacting the husiness of the circ out a fair sample of their ordinary and original style of transacting the business of the city Very fortunately for Aurora, six of the brillian gentlemen composing the present Council will step down and out next spring.

THE WEATHER has been intensely hot during the past week.—

the thermometer noting 90 degrees in the shade each day, but this afternoon going 3 better. Yet the health of the city remains remarkably good, and no cases of sunstroke have yet been re-ported.

An excursion-train of four coaches left this city vesterday morning for Dubaque, ia., under the auspices of the First Baptiss Sabbath-school. They arrived flome about midnight, after enjoy-They arrived flome about munigus, and they arrived flome about munigus, another leaves July 6 for Kansas and Colorado, for the benefit of the Galema Street M. E. Church. The fare to Fort Larned (and return on any train within thirty days is placed at \$22.

Still another is beng arranged for St. Paul, to

C. M. Faye, editor of the Daily News, is off on the editorial excursion to Colorado,—his chair, during his absence, being acceptably filled by Mr. O. B. Merril, a newspaper-man of long ex-Mr. Thomas E. Hill arrived home on Thursday from a pleasure trip to Missouri. He leaves shortly for the Pacific coast.

THAT BRAIDWOOD DFFICULTY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribene: BRAIDWOOD, Ill., June 25.—Permit me to corect the telegram in your issue of the 24th inst., in which Mr. William Mooney is stated to have assaulted me, and that a dozen miners assisted him. The truth is, Mr. Mooney did not assault me. The miners present at the "spley interview" are friends of mine, and would not have permitted any harm to me. Mr. Mooney did not, I am satisfied, mean to injure me personally. am satisfied, incentification of the satisfied property of the satisfi

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribine:

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., June 25,—Believing that TRE
TRIBUNE is ever ready to correct errors of its
correspondents, I send you the following in
reference to your Joliet correspondent's report
of an assault on Frederick D. Dalton, Eaq.,
published in TRE TRIBUNE of June 24. The report sets forth that William Mooney, Independent Labor-Reform member of the House of
Representatives, assaulted Freserick D. Dalton,
editor of a Republican paper at this place; and
that Mr. Mooney led a mob of a dozen miners,
expressing the purpose of "aleaning out the
editor of the d-od Republican sheet;" that
Mr. Dalton met the ruftianly crowd without
flinebing, and, by his manity bearing, cowed
them, and so escaped. Whoever may be responsible for the story, it has no feundation, except
that Mr. Mooney was approached to secure the
advertising of his business in the Braidwood Republican, Dalton's paper, which he refused to
do, and, at the same time, anneunced his determined opposition to the paper. He was not
backed by a mob and made no the results in the
backed by a mob and made no the results in the
backed by a mob and made no the results. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: do, and, at the same time, announced his determined opposition to the paper. He was not backed by a mob, and made no threats which could in any way be construed to mean violence. All there was said or done was in the presence of a number of our citizens. The first intimation or thought of mob-violence came to us from the Joliet correspondence.

A CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribene:
ATLANTIC, Ia., June 25.—In your issue of the
23d inst. I notice an item to the effect that
"Marne Station, just west of Atlantic, is one year old to-day, and already has a population of several hundred." The facts are these: Six weeks ago, "The rank thistle nodded in the breeze, and the wild fox dug his bole unscared,"

Providence, in His infinite mercy, has any regard for a people who have endured two years of "ahorts" with Christian fortitude. The Hoopeston District Agricultural Society

will hold its third annual Fair in September, commencing on the 14th, continuing five days. Large premiums are offered for fine stock; and several purses, including one given by the citi-sens, will be presented for the consideration of the turf-men. The fifth day of the Fair will be devoted to the sale of thoroughbred and blooded

stock.

John Yokem, a farmer living several misouth of this place, was arrested this week i attempting to commit a rape upon the wife Hiram Renasker, and bound over to appear the next term of Court in the sum of \$1,000.

Florence McCarthy, of your city, will addreste patriotic citizens of Rossville on the 3d July.

July.

Hoopeston is now three and one-half years old; has a population of 1,500, a \$30,000 school-house, churches, brick blocks, enterprising business-men, two good railroads, and the finest agricultural country surrounding it to be found in Eastern Illinois. There is fair prospect at another railroad being completed to our young city within the next twelve months, which will give us another outlet to the seaboard, and direct communication with the lumber districts of the Northwest.

Junoz.

LANSING, MICH.

Another Bridge Election - Sale of Short-Rorns-Wool Market - Camp-Meeting.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
LANSING, Mich., June 26.—A second specia ction was held here to-day to vote to bond the city for \$25,000 to replace the five iron bridges lost in April. The proposition was sgain de-feated—412 year 441 noes. The Common Coun-cil have advertised for proposals to rebuild them, and have so far disregarded the wishes of the

The sale of the Orangedale herd of Short-Horns belonging to the estate of J. P. Hathaway, at Ionia, took place on Thursday. The bidding was Ionia, took place on Thursday. The bidding was quite active, and the eighteen head brought \$2,300. Leady Phoenix and calf were bought by G. W. Webber, of Ionia, for \$325; Lady Phoenix 2d was sold to N. B. Hayes, of North Plains; Suitana was sold for \$11; W. W. Mitchell, of Ionia, bought three head for \$315; John Thornburn, of Delhi, Ingham County, three cows for \$655; a yearling heifer was sold to Dr. Palmer, of Jonesville, for \$100; Gypsy Duke, the bull, brought \$100.

The wool market is getting to be quite active. A competition of the buyers has run the price up as high as 42 to 44 cents, which is far in excess of the real market price or at other places in the vicinity.

ricinity.

The State Treasurer has purchased this week \$12,000 in State bonds at a small premium.

The camp-meeting now in progress at Williamston is said to be largely attended, and it is estimated that there will be 10,000 or 15,000 present

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

LOCAL.

The Chicagos were on Saturday defeated b the Philadelphias by a score of 4 to 3. A carpenter named Seymour Monty fell from the fourth floor to the basement of the building No. 18 Warren avenue on Saturday morning and was instantly killed.

At a meeting of the Illinois Humane Society on Saturday afternoon the constitution was mended so as to take in six new Directors, and adies were elected to the places.

A meeting of the Jeffersonian Club was held in Greenebaum's Building, on Fifth avenue, Satur day evening. Thomas Hoyne was elected Presi dent; Vice-Presidents, L. B. Otis and Mat Eberhardt; Treasurer, Charles Keru; Secretary, John Hiso.

On Saturday, Alfred, Frederick, Charles, Edward, and George Ros were arrested at their commission-house, No. 138 North Kinzie street, for conspiracy to defraud. They are now at large upon bail. The charge is that they carry on business with incent of swindling by failing. Judge Rogers on Saturday rendered a decision to commit for contempt Mr. Baroum Blake for not paying about \$400 alimony and solicitor's fees to his wife, Christina Blake. He decided that he would make the rule for attachment peremptory unless Mr. Blake paid the amount decreed.

A mass-meeting of North Side Communists was held in a cellar under the saloon No. 265 Larra-bee street on Saturday evening. They had a ratting fight at the beginning of the proceed-ings, those present mauling one another in the sacred cause of frateruity. There was the usual escape of gas in speech-making.

The Grand Jury on Saturday submitted a statement to the Court that Warden Kimberly, of the County Poor-House and Insane Asylum, receives one-third of the profits on the goods sold to those institutions, and that Clemens F. Periolat is not a proper person to whom the contract for supplies should be let. Indictments leave Aurora July 15. This will be managed by Mr. W. H. Watson, simply for the purpose of having a good time.

THE BACES

of the Driving Park Association July 5 will be the sole means of celebrating the Fourth in Aurora. A large number of fast horses have heap entered. contract for supplies should be let. In maintaining a public nuisance at Bridgeport.

A tornado visited Dakota County, Minn., Friday afternoon. A negro was lynched on Friday night in Har ook County, Ind.

The American riflemen now in Ireland are re-ceiving distinguished marks of hospitality. Prompt steps are being taken to relieve the in habitants of the flooded districts of France.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS AT GRAND HAVEN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Grand Hayen, Mich., June 25.—An English "high tea" party was held by the ladies last vening, for the benefit of the Library Association, which was well patronized, and netted quite

The Unitarians held another of their su ful semi-monthly socials, at the Cutter Hall, last evening, the proceeds from which netted \$50. The hall was crowded, and the entertainment The nail was crowded, and the entertainment proved most pleasant and agreeable. Fine vocal music was rendered by Mrs. M. H. Houghton and Dr. Styles; and G. W. A. Smith favored the audience with two of his very enjoyable songs. Mrs. Houghton recited the beautiful dramatic poem, "On the Shores of Tennessee." An organ solo by Miss Pierson, orchestral music, dancing, and refreshments, completed the entertainment.

How Do You Know but that your child may be burned or scalded to-mo row? If you would save his life, keep Dalley's Magic Pain Extractor in the house. 25 cents.

A Plug of Gold
in a hollow tooth may be a necessary evil, but it is best
to escape the necessity for such tinkering by using
that superior antidote, to dental decay, Fragrant

Hallett, Davis & Co.'s

Grand, square and apright planes are for sale only at
the plane-rooms of W. W. Kimball, corner State and
dams streets. DEATHS.

DHISHOLM—On Sunday, June 27, of spinsl meneng, Freddie Griswold, infant son of Edward A. an ama Chisholm. uneral from their residence, 989 West Lake street, or saday at 1 o'clock. SPECIAL NOTICES. Centaur Liniments

allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and fiesh, bone and musels aliments. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals.

"Dz. Rosz.—I have used your white wrapper is to be not a first two first in a very severe case of Chronic Rhematism is worked like a charm. One application made by my hand (heated) did more good than anything I haven able to do for this case in the years I have years in. Very truly.

Sold by all druggists, —50 cents and \$1 a bottle. s the woman who first tried ELECTRO-SILICON to polish her silver teapot. Such a shining, radiant, daraling teapot was never seen before. Electro Silicon is a natural infusorial product of a Newada mine. It does not serrateh, wear, or corrods, but if produces the most astonishing polish in the world on Gold, Silver, and all fine surfaces. Sold by House Farmishers, Druggists, Jewsters, and Grocers. Agents, Giller, McCUllioCH & CO., M and 85 South Water-st., Chicago.

Dr. C. W. Benson's
Calery and Cameralio Pilis are prepared on
arre ifeedactors, Neuralgia, Mervousoes, and
see, and vill cure any case. Price, Ne penia a
see, and vill foregries, and VAN SO
VEV. Monos & alling No. Blakers, ourse

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HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COM
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mt. 169 Deachorn-st., Chicago. C. D. PALMER

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ALL-RIGHT SALVE—
For Corns, Busions, Burns, Cuts, Bte.,
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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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Duck of all widths, Etc., Etc. TWINES, CORDAGE, OAKUM,
COTTON DUCK, OAKUM,
Tackle Blocks and Ship Supplies
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259 and 273 South Water-st. BELTING AND HOSE,

HALLOCK HOLMES & CO.
BEST QUALITY ROBBER AND LEATHER
Belting, Engine and Conducting Rose,
Steam Packing, Fire Hose, etc.
174 and 178 Randolph-st. BIRDS AND AQUARIA. FRED KAEMPPER,
DEALER IN SINGING BIRDS,
Goldfish, Wax-Flower C
and Taxidermists

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TUENDAY MORNING, June 9, at Coal Yard and Grove-at., by order of R. E. JENKINS, Ed., Assignative will sell 26 Coal Boxes, one large Platform Seath Office Store, a large lot Planking, and in Tons Nut Coal Raisson, PONESOY & CO., Anodonesa. TUESDAY MORNING, June 29, at 9:30 FURNITURE

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Wash Stands modes, Wardrobes, Lounges, Carpets, Ice Bores, I erators, &c., &c. RLISON, POMEROY & Mand & Randel

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Hate and Cape, Furnishings, Strew Goods, Trim-Hate, Parasols, Cutlory, Plated Ware, Hardware, etc. 2 A nice line of Fancy Embrodiseded Piano Gover. A choice line of Linens, including an endies variety of Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Danishis, Drilla, Crash, Table Govers, etc.

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Anotion Sale of Ingrain and Con The Regular Auction Sale of Ingram pote at 11 o'clock.
Sale of Dry Goods Bargains at 5.25 m. Goods Sale of Dry Goods Bargains at 5.25 m. 60 and 70 Wabsah A LINE OF Russia Leather Pocketbooks,

Pocket-Knives, Harmonicas, etc., etc., all fine goods direct from the importer, and to be soil without reserva TUESDAY MORNING, June 29, 1957. E & CO., GEORGE P. GORE & CO., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, JUNE 29, at 11 o'clock sharp We will sell a Bankrupt Stock of

Top Buggies, Democrats, & Phaetons, Must be sold to pay advances. Also a full line of Fine Single and Express A FINE LINE CUSTOM-MADE

And, in addition, shall, by order of MAL-COLM GATES, Assignee, sell the entire M. A. HEBRON & SON, RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOPS

Following our usual custom, every lot will be sold. Sale at 9:30 a.m. GEO. P. GORE 4 CO., G and 70 Wabash-sr. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, POR THE SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE, 108 MADISON-ST.

SPECIAL SALE OF 150 REMNANTS OF CARPETS. 20 to 40 yards each, and New Made-up Carpets, Consisting of Volves, Brussels, Ingrain, Homp, and Rea Tuesday Morning, June 29, at 9:30 o'clock, At our Auction Rouns, 103 Madisco-sk, between Dearborn and Clark. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anotic

LARGE STOCK OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, House-furnishing Goods, Planos, Puruffure, and Carputs WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 20, as 9:20 o'clock, about Salesroom, 198 East Medicon-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aprilment. REGULAR TRADE SALE,

THURSDAY MORNING, July 1, at 9:30 o'clock, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS, HATS, WHITE GOODS, BOOTS, AND SHOEL At our Salescoon, 10s East Medicon-st, second floor. WM. A. BUTTERS & OO., Anctioners. BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE, SATURDAY, July 8, AT 9% O'CLOCK A. M.,
At their Salusnoom, 10 Madison et.
PURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS,
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